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XINHUA CITES SHULTZ REMARKS ON HONG KONG, TAIWAN

HK231634 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Shultz Says U.S. Republican Party Platform Proposal on Hong Kong Self Determination Is Definitely Not the Reagan Administration's Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a REUTER report, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in an interview with television reporters on 22 August that the U.S. Republican Party platform's proposal on Hong Kong "implementing self-determination" is not the Reagan administration's policy.

Shultz said: Hong Kong "is generally recognized as China's territory. Britain and China are currently making arrangements." He said: "The (Republican Party) platform proposes that Hong Kong should implement self-determination. This is not our (the Reagan administration's) policy." He said: From the Chinese point of view, I think they would feel that this is just like the Chinese demanding that Dallas be allowed to implement self-implementation."

But Shultz tried to defend the Republican Party platform's erroneous [cuo wu 6934 6137] view on Taiwan. He said: "We do not have any official relations with Taiwan. However, what the platform talked about is our friendship with the Taiwan people and not our friendship with the government. I think this is all right."

BEIJING RUSSIAN CRITICAL OF REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

OW230651 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The platform of the Republican Party, drafted by the party's conservative faction, was adopted 21 August at the 33d national convention of the U.S. Republican Party in Dallas.

Dwelling on international issues, this political program supports the Reagan administration's policy of arms expansion, as well as talks on arms reduction, the Middle East, and Central America. It condemns the Soviet Union for pursuing an expansionist policy and for threatening world peace.

Notwithstanding the demand of Zhang Wenjin, PRC ambassador to the United States, that the passages about Chinese Taiwan and Hong Kong be removed from the draft political program, the U.S. Republican Party at its convention retained, with no changes, these passages, which violate the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations and which interfere in China's internal affairs.

NAVY SECRETARY LEHMAN TOURS NAVAL FACILITIES

OW231518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 23 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman toured a guided missile destroyer of the Chinese Navy in Shanghai earlier today and was shown the control center and equipment on board. Lehman commented that the ship looked seaworthy and well cared for. Both the ship and crew seemed in good shape, he said. Lehman presented a U.S. Navy plaque to the ship as a keepsake.

Accompanied by Deputy Chief of State of the Chinese Navy An Liqun, Lehman was greeted at the Wusong naval base on the Huangpu River by Commander of the East China Sea Fleet Xie Zhenghao and Deputy Commander of the Shanghai unit of the Chinese Navy Yu Shuwen.

After reviewing a guard of honor, Lehman viewed four other Chinese-made vessels. Lehman praised the Chinese Navy after the visit for keeping its ships and equipment in fine trim. He said the Chinese Navy had very high standards of training.

Commander Xie Zhenghao said that Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, stressed strict discipline and thorough training. "We still have a long way to go," he said.

Before his arrival in Shanghai yesterday, Lehman and other U.S. guests visited the coastal cities of Dalian and Qingdao, and the Xian Museum of Terracotta Warriors excavated from the Qin Shi Huang (259 -210 B.C.) tomb area. Lehman and his party left Shanghai for home this afternoon.

SPOKESMAN UNAWARE OF PLAN FOR U.S. SHIP VISITS

BK221152 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, Aug 22 (AFP) -- China today denied knowledge of a reported plan for U.S. naval vessels to call at Chinese ports next year.

A WASHINGTON POST report from Beijing this week said that China appeared ready to agree to courtesy calls by U.S. Navy ships at its ports, but a Chinese Government spokesman said, "We are not aware of the plan about the visit of the American naval ships next year." The report appeared as U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman is currently on a 10-day trip to China.

(A Pentagon spokesman said in Washington Tuesday that China and the United States had discussed the possibility of U.S. ships putting into Chinese ports but that no agreement had been reached. The U.S. spokesman added that the matter was raised during U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Beijing last year and during a visit to the United States last June by his Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping.) The U.S. Embassy in Beijing said yesterday that it had "no information" on the reported plan. (According to the Pentagon spokesman, an agreement on courtesy calls would be mainly symbolic showing that there was "close cooperation" between China and the United States.)

U.S. ships have not dropped anchor in Chinese ports since the communists came to power 35 years ago.

U.S. REPORTEDLY ASKED TO AID PRC SPACE PROGRAM

BK231249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Hong Kong, Aug 23 (AFP) -- China has asked the United States to allow a Chinese astronaut to be included in the Space Shuttle programme, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported today. Citing well-placed Washington sources, the Hong Kong-based weekly magazine said Beijing had also asked the United States to consider providing a launcher for a Chinese manned space vehicle.

No decision has yet been taken on either request, first proposed during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in May, the magazine said. The administration was giving the requests "sympathetic" consideration, it added.

SOVIET PARTY GREETES NEW MPR LEADER BATMONH

OW241106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee yesterday sent a message of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh, newly elected general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, according to a report by the Soviet news agency TASS. The message said that the Soviet Union is "very familiar" with Batmonh, "an unswerving protector of the unbreakable friendship between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union," who has the "full support" of the Soviet party and government.

TASS also reported in part yesterday the address made by Batmonh at the same day's extraordinary plenary session of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party following his election as the party's general secretary. In his address Batmonh stressed that "to do all that can be done to strengthen the genuine and fraternal mutual relations" with the CPSU and the Soviet Union "was and will remain to be the principled line of our party and state".

DPRK 'DEMANDS' RELEASE OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

OW211206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The Secretariat of Democratic Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a press communique today demanded that the South Korean authorities immediately set free all the recently-arrested students.

On August 15 South Korean students rallied and demonstrated in Songgyun, Seoul National and Yonsei Universities against President Chon Tu-hwan's coming visit to Japan. It is reported that 90 students were arrested by the South Korean authorities on that day. The students' action is an "entirely justified patriotic struggle" and the arrests are an "intolerable fascist attack on patriotic activities", the communique says.

The communique ends with a strong demand that Chon Tu-hwan cancel his visit and immediately release all the students.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

OW240826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Korea's major newspaper NODONG SINMUN today strongly condemned the U.S. Republican Party for advocating maintaining U.S. troops in South Korea in its platform adopted at the latest convention.

A commentary in the paper entitled "A Platform of Aggression and War" said the "threat of invasion against South Korea" and the "need to stunt the invasion" have always been used by the United States as its excuses to perpetuate its occupation of South Korea.

It pointed out that the persistent target of the United States is to "permanently occupy South Korea and make it a bridgehead for its invasion of the North half of the Republic and Asia." The fact that the platform asserted there exists "threat of invasion against South Korea" showed that the United States will "further its policy of war and crude aggression against Korea." But the U.S. version of "threat against the South" cannot justify its plot to keep enhancing its military presence in South Korea and permanently occupy it.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW151449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (XINHUA) -- The Korean people were urged today to defeat the scheme of the United States and its accomplice to create "two Koreas" and to reunify the country peacefully. An editorial in the newspaper NODONG SINMUN marking the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation says that the pressing task facing the Korean people is to reunify the nation and win the right to self-determination for the whole country. It says that it is an unshakable principle of the Korean Workers Party to unite with all revolutionary forces of the world and struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause. The Korean Democratic People's Republic will continue to develop the fraternal relations with other socialist countries and work with non-aligned nations toward the growth of the Non-aligned Movement. Similar editorials were published today in other central newspapers in this capital.

DPRK TO RELEASE JAPANESE FISHING BOAT, CREWMEN

OW231118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Korea decided to release a Japanese fishing boat and its crewmen today in view of the friendly relations between the people of Korea and Japan, according to a press communique of KCNA.

The boat was detained by a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army after illegally crossing the military borderline on the East Sea of Korea on July 28. It had taken hostile acts against Korea and the captain had died of leg wounds sustained when the boat tried to flee. The press communique noted that it is extremely justified for the Korean naval patrol craft to take self-defense measures against the unusual acts of an unknown ship. It demands the Japanese Government make efforts to prevent any other Japanese ships from unlawfully entering Korean economic waters.

The body of the captain is to be sent back on the ship.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE BUSINESS GROUP

OW231343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with Jumichi Ushiyama, managing director of the Nippon Audio-Visual Library, and his party.

This is Ushiyama's 26th visit to China; he has been active promoting television exchanges between China and Japan. During the meeting he told Wang Zhen that in order to promote the economies of the two countries he planned to produce more TV documentaries, one about Xinjiang's achievements and others about developing China's economic construction. Wang Zhen expressed his approval and hoped that cooperation between television workers of the two countries would be constantly strengthened.

PRC REFUTES VIETNAMESE SLANDER OF HO CHI MINH

HK240902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by You Jun: "Seeking Help From the Soul of the Dead"]

[Text] In order to oppose China, the Vietnamese authorities resort to every conceivable means of telling lies, employing tricks, and spreading rumors and slander. Not long ago they even used the soul of the deceased leader of the Vietnamese people to attempt to enhance their strength, saying that "under the leadership of Chairman Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Communist Party, the Vietnamese people...defeated Chinese expansionism and hegemonism" and so on and so forth. This is absolute and sheer nonsense.

People who have a little knowledge of history know that Chairman Ho Chi Minh was an intimate comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people. He personally participated in the Chinese revolutionary struggles, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people, and established a profound friendship between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people through fighting. He emphasized: Vietnam and China are two fraternal countries with a close relationship like lips and teeth. He called the people of China and Vietnam "brothers as well as comrades." Not long before his death, in the name of the Vietnamese Labor Party Central Committee, he still expressed to the Chinese people that "the Vietnamese people -- in their past cause of fighting against imperialism and winning independence, and in today's construction of socialism in the north and the struggle against the United States to save the country -- have always remembered that the 700 million Chinese people are the powerful backing of the Vietnamese people and the vast Chinese territory is the dependable rear of the Vietnamese people." These hard facts can never be altered.

All his life Chairman Ho Chi Minh was friendly to China and cherished profoundly friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. But the leaders of Vietnam today fabricate history and say he led the Vietnamese people in "defeating the expansionism and hegemonism of China." Can there be anything more dirty and shameless than this? Such a practice not only slanders the Chinese people but is also an insult to Chairman Ho Chi Minh.

Just as a Vietnamese proverb says: "A black cat can never be brushed white," no matter how much effort you have put into it or what tricks you may employ.

GUANGXI COURT REPORT OF VIETNAMESE SPY TRIAL

OW221153 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Recorded report on 20 August, Guangxi court trial of Vietnamese spy Nong Viet Dien; in recorded portions of court hearing, questions are in Mandarin translated into Vietnamese and answers are in Vietnamese translated into Mandarin -- correspondent's remarks in quotation marks]

[Text] Dear friends: The Nanning Prefectural Intermediate People's Court held an open sitting this morning in Pingxiang City, Guangxi Province to try Nong Viet Dien, a Vietnamese spy.

Following is a recorded report by our station correspondent from Pingxiang titled, "A Just Court Trial Session":

[Begin recording] [unidentified magistrate] What is your name?

[Nong] My name is Nong Viet Dien.

[Magistrate] Do you have any other names?

[Nong] Yes, Nong Van Dien and Nong Quoc Dien.

[Magistrate] How old are you?

[Nong] Twenty-one.

[Magistrate] What is your native place?

[Nong] Na Phan Hamlet, Thanh Long Village, Van Lang District, Lang Son Province.

[Correspondent] "Friends, you are listening to a recorded report on a criminal sitting of the Guangxi Nanning Prefectural Intermediate Court trying Nong Viet Dien, a Vietnamese spy...[unidentified speaker interrupts...of Nung nationality]. At the court session, a procurator of the Nanning Prefectural People's Procuratorate of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region read the verdict.

"The indictment reads: Under the direction of the Vietnamese secret service, Nong Viet Dien, from April to July 1982 on many occasions sneaked into Pingxiang to gather intelligence and carry out activities detrimental to the Chinese people in the border area. He was captured by the Pingxiang City public security organ.

"The indictment points out that Nong Viet Dien's espionage activities have violated PRC law. His case is presented for court trial.

"The procurator then conducted an investigation into the case of the court session."

[Unidentified magistrate] When did you come to China for espionage activities?

[Nong] April 1982.

[Magistrate] Who sent you to China for espionage activities?

[Nong] Captain Chu Viet Phua.

[Magistrate] What branch was Chu Viet Phua in?

[Nong] He worked in the Vietnamese armed public security force.

[Correspondent] "During the investigation at the court session, Nong Viet Dien confessed to all his espionage activities in China. Some local Chinese testified at the court session on Nong Viet Dien's anti-Chinese activities in the border area. The court also produced some evidence, including some Vietnamese conic hats that Nong Viet Dien had used to win over the local Chinese and a mine he had brought along while sneaking into Chinese territory.

"Nong Viet Dien's defense lawyer made a plea on his behalf. After the plea the jury deliberated and then came out with a verdict."

[Unidentified magistrate reads verdict, fading into Vietnamese translation] There are hard facts and evidence about Nong Viet Dien's illegal intrusion into China for espionage activities. Under the PRC criminal law, Nong Viet Dien is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

[Correspondent] "Following the court session, we interviewed Nong Viet Dien. He said:

[Nong] "I am aware that I am guilty of working as a spy for the Vietnamese intelligence organ. I plead guilty and submit myself to the Chinese court verdict."

[Correspondent] "Over 1,000 people of all walks of life in Pingxiang attended the court session. Many of them told us: The peace-loving Chinese people desire to live in harmony with the Vietnamese people. However, for many years the Vietnamese authorities have frenziedly carried out anti-Chinese activities; repeatedly sent their troops to wage armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border; and relentlessly sent spies and sappers into Chinese territory for sabotage activities, thus violating Chinese territory and jeopardizing the Chinese people's interests. Therefore, we are extremely indignant. We fully support the court verdict against Nong Viet Dien, the Vietnamese spy." [end recording]

CATHOLIC BISHOP ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG RELIGION

HK240311 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1408 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Report: "Bishop Wu Chen-chung Issues Statement on Future of Hong Kong" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 23 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A few days ago, Bishop Wu Chen-chung of a Hong Kong Catholic parish delivered a statement on the Catholic view concerning Hong Kong's future to the Chinese Government through XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch. HSIN WAN PAO today carries excerpts of the statement.

The statement said: "China will recover sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997 and will establish a special administrative zone." As Chinese people, we feel proud and consider this an honor. The history of China dates from ancient times and its culture is diverse and well developed. The Catholic church has long praised highly the lofty value of ethics and the Chinese culture's ideal of life.

The statement said: "As residents of Hong Kong we should share weal and woe, give mutual help and protection, and unite together and cooperate so as to serve society and bring benefit to the people so Hong Kong will become a better and more humane place to live."

The statement added that the freedom to believe in religion "is a basic right for all people." "The Sino-British joint communique and the basic laws of Hong Kong should detail this in explicit and detailed terms in order to ensure that it is respected. This will strengthen the people's confidence."

It has been learned that there are 270,000 Catholics in Hong Kong. The above statement by Bishop Wu Chen-chung was completed after 6 months of drafting, discussion, comprehensive consultation, and revision by the Catholics.

MEDIA CONDEMN TASS CLAIM ON PRC AFGHAN TRAINING

XINHUA Commentary

OW231632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Commentary: Sheer Fabrication by TASS (by Li Yongming)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The story broadcast by the Soviet official news agency TASS on August 14 that China has trained Afghan resistance fighters in its northwest region of Xinjiang and sent them back to Afghanistan to engage in "banditry" is sheer fabrication.

What did TASS make up such a story for? One obvious purpose is that the Soviets are trying to divert the world attention from their recent large-scale military operations against Afghan guerrillas in the Panjsher Valley. During the operations hundreds of Soviet tanks, more than 100 aircraft, and 20,000 troops raided and bombed what they call "strategic points" in the valley, reducing many villages to ashes and leaving a large number of local inhabitants dead or injured. This Soviet atrocity has aroused worldwide condemnation. It was against this background that TASS attempted to use a made-up story about China's training of Afghan resistance fighters to cover up the Soviet military operations in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union is also trying to use such false accusations to support its refusal of removing the obstacles in the way of normalising relations with China. China, for bringing about a normalization and maintaining peace and stability in Asia, has asked for discussion with the Soviet Union on how to clear the main obstacles hindering the Sino-Soviet relations, including the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, however, has taken an evasive attitude on the excuse of not involving the third parties. Now it has resorted to the mean tactics of spreading rumors in order to hang on in Afghanistan.

China's position on Afghanistan is open and aboveboard. Like all justice-upholding countries in the world, it firmly supports the just struggle of the Afghan people and demands a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so as to let the Afghan people determine their own destiny. It is a shame for TASS to make up the story to vilify China in utter disregard of facts.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK241006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Vicious Slander"]

[Text] A TASS report from Tokyo on 3 August stated: "Informed sources have revealed that three barracks of the Afghan bandits have already been moved from Pakistan to the southern part of China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region." "Sino-Pakistani cooperation on the development of nuclear weapons was one of the topics for discussion at the Beijing talks." This is a deliberate fabrication and sheer vicious slander spread by the Soviet Union. Recently, the Soviet press and radios have repeatedly published similar reports. This cannot but arouse people's attention.

As everyone knows, the Afghan issue was created by the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. The Afghan people, who are bitterly suffering from the turmoil of war, have no guarantee for their livelihood and their lives are also in danger.

A large number of Afghan refugees have been forced to leave their homes and have flooded into Pakistan. To date there are already 2.5 million refugees living in more than 300 refugee villages in Pakistan. However, regardless of the facts, the Soviet Union has accused Pakistan of waging an "undeclared war." This naturally has been firmly denied by the Pakistani Government. On 5 February this year, President Ziaul Haq categorically denied the Soviet slander that "there are training camps for Afghan freedom fighters on Pakistani soil." When asked by reporters for his reaction to the Soviet ambassador's Lahore remarks, president Ziaul Haq said: "The whole world knows that Pakistan has not allowed its territory to be used as a training ground for Afghan guerrillas."

Since there are no "training bases for Afghan guerrillas" in Pakistan, the assertion that "Pakistan has asked Chinese leaders" "to move some of the Afghan guerrilla camps in Pakistan to China" is sheer nonsense.

By fabricating this fantastic rumor, TASS is seeking a pretext for Soviet refusal to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. At one time it said Pakistan had "started an undeclared war." Another time it said the training camps had been "moved to China," thus providing an excuse for Soviet occupation troops to hang on in Afghanistan. However, the whole world knows that it is the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan which is interfering in the country's internal affairs. This is an indisputable fact that no tricks of confounding black and white can change.

TASS also claims that "Sino-Pakistani cooperation on the development of nuclear weapons is one of the topics of discussion at the Beijing talks." This is also a pure fabrication. China's stand on the question of nuclear proliferation is known to all. In his government work report on 30 May this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang declared: "China has always been critical of the discriminatory 'Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.' We decline to accede to it. But we do not favor nuclear proliferation; nor do we engage in such proliferation by helping other countries develop nuclear weapons." The Chinese Government has always abided by this principle. The Pakistani Government has also more than once declared that Pakistan seeks to develop nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes and has no intention of obtaining or making nuclear weapons. Such slander by TASS at this time only demonstrates that it will even go so far as to slander China and Pakistan by fair means or foul.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW221830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The Pakistan Government today lodged a strong-worded protest with the Kabul authorities over another bloody border incident provoked by the Afghan Armed Forces yesterday. The incident, which occurred in the Teri Mangal area of Parachinar, resulted in the death of three more persons and injuries of another five, bring the casualties since August 13 to 84, of which 51 are dead.

The Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that Pakistan reserves its right to take appropriate measures to exercise its right of self-defence. Meanwhile, Pakistan's permanent representative at the United Nations has been instructed to advise the U.N. secretary general of the latest attack in Pakistani territory by the Karmal regime.

PAKISTAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON RESISTING AGGRESSION

OW240221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmad Taipur said today that Pakistan is fully prepared for dealing with any foreign aggression against its frontiers.

Giving a talk at a "Meet the Press" program arranged by the Rawalpindi Union of Journalists this evening, the minister warned that Pakistan will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs. Pakistan, he said, is fully capable of defending itself and will not depend on any foreign power for its security needs. It has taken all precautionary measures for this purpose, he added.

Answering a question regarding the border violations by Afghan Karmal Regime's aircraft and Armed Forces, Talpur said that Pakistan is showing patience in this connection. However, he stressed, the people of Pakistan will not allow aggression against them. He reiterated Pakistan's foreign policy based on non-interference and non-aggression, saying Pakistan favors friendly relations with neighboring countries and it has been extending a helping hand for establishing peace in the region. He also reaffirmed Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue and said that it should be solved through peaceful means.

XINHUA EXAMINES AFGHAN SHELLING OF PAKISTAN

OW211946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Round-Up: Behind Afghan Shelling of Pakistan (by Lu Jianxing)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The latest series of air attacks on Pakistani border villages by the forces of the Soviet-installed Kabul regime has caused worldwide concern and overshadowed the U.N. sponsored negotiations between the two countries due to begin later this week.

A disturbing feature of the recent raids is that they are occurring at closer intervals than previous attacks on Pakistan's border regions since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan four and a half years ago. More than 400 such provocations have occurred since the 1979 invasion. Before the latest raids, the most recent attack had occurred on June 16, when Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province was bombed with six children and a woman killed. But in the course of one week, from August 13 to 19, fully five attacks were launched from Afghanistan on Pakistan's Parachinar region, leaving 66 casualties, most of them Afghan refugees.

From the escalation of attacks it seems evident that the Kabul regime is again resorting to military pressure tactics on the eve of a fresh round of negotiations with its eastern neighbor. The Pakistani-Afghan indirect talks are scheduled to begin in Geneva on Friday. Announced on July 12 following the shuttle diplomacy of U.N. representative Diego Cordovez, the idea behind the talks was to hammer out a political solution to the Afghan issue and bring about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

However, the sincerity of the Kabul regime's participation in such talks is doubtful and the Soviet role in the newly-sparked conflicts extremely suspect. On July 23 the Soviets at the last minute cancelled a Pakistani-Soviet consultation at the foreign ministerial level that had been on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly. They also suddenly withdrew an invitation for a visit to the Soviet Union by Pakistani Foreign Minister Niaz Naik, scheduled for August 24 to 26. And meanwhile, head of the Afghan regime Babrak Karmal paid an unexpected and surprisingly long visit to the Soviet Union from July 9 to August 3.

On Pakistan's part, it has all along been searching for a political settlement to the Afghan problem on the basis of the four principles contained in the U.N. and Islamic Conference resolutions and the declaration of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the meantime it is also pouring money into the relief work to aid some of the victims of the Soviet invasion. The Pakistani Government's chief commissioner for Afghan refugees said last Wednesday that every month six to seven thousand refugees cross over into Pakistan. With 2,855,800 Afghan refugees currently registered in Pakistan, the expenditure on them this year is expected to come to 414 million U.S. dollars, half of which will be borne by the Pakistani Government.

Pakistan's position on the Afghan problem has long annoyed the Kabul regime, which has repeatedly resorted to military means to try to put pressure on Pakistan and get what it cannot get in negotiations. The message from the bombing and shelling is clear: After two raids within 24 hours on August 13 and 14, the people of the border village of Gambeel said they were convinced the air raids were designed to deter them from lending support to the Afghan resistance.

Are such strong-arm tactics likely to work? Pakistani President Ziaul Haq answered that question recently when, in the aftermath of last week's raids, he said that a show of force on the border will never succeed in pressuring Pakistan into a compromise on its principled stand on the Afghan issue.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON GENEVA AFGHAN TALKS

OW231355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said today Pakistan would stick to principles during the coming U.N.-sponsored indirect talks in Geneva on the Afghanistan issue. "We will endeavour with full seriousness and sincerity to seek a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem," he said at the airport before leaving for Geneva. However, he said, the problem is complicated. "We should not expect dramatic results out of the Geneva talks," he said.

Replying to a question whether a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan would be set in the Geneva parleys, Yaqub said it was essential for an early settlement of the problem. The foreign minister once again ruled out the possibility that Pakistan might be engaged in direct talks with the Karmal regime in the future. The foreign minister also said that the recent bombing and shelling of Pakistan territory by the Afghan Armed Forces would be brought to the notice of the representative of the U.N. secretary general because such acts had vitiated the atmosphere on the eve of the indirect talks, though the matter was not part of the negotiations.

U.S. URGES USSR, AFGHANS TO END PAKISTAN ATTACKS

OW240313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The United States today called upon the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime to end their aircraft, artillery and rocket attacks on Pakistan.

U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters here today that for some weeks aircraft, artillery, and rocket launchers "based in Afghanistan carried out a series of brutal violations" of Pakistan's territorial sovereignty which cost the lives of nearly 50 innocent persons, injured many, and destroyed property. The spokesman said, "the United States deplores these attacks on Pakistan, a nation whose independence and territorial integrity we have long supported."

Romberg said the attacks again "highlight the tragedy and suffering caused by the Soviet Union's effort to subjugate the Afghan nation and people and to intimidate Afghanistan's neighbors."

These actions have brought death, misery and exile to millions of innocent Afghan men, women and children, he added.

Romberg called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its estimated 105,000 troops in Afghanistan and said, "We believe it is vital that an orderly withdrawal of Soviet forces be achieved, thereby ending the repression in Afghanistan." He urged the Soviet Union in its U.N.-sponsored talks with Pakistan to permit genuine progress in the talks about to resume in Geneva so that Soviet forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan and Afghans may be permitted to establish their own government. "This would create the conditions in Afghanistan for the citizens of that country, including the millions who are now refugees elsewhere, to return to live in peace in their own land," the spokesman concluded.

LI PENG MEETS PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT SCIENCE GROUP

OW2408]0 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met here this morning with a Pakistan Government science and technology delegation led by M. Masihuddin, additional secretary in charge of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

After arriving here August 19, the Pakistan guests attended the sixth meeting on scientific and technical cooperation between China and Pakistan from August 20 to 24. Later, Yang Jun, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, and M. Masihuddin signed a protocol on that meeting on behalf of their respective governments. Vice-Premier Li Peng and Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti were present.

BANGLADESH WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Meets Kang Keqing

OW221338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met a women's delegation from Bangladesh led by Dr Shafia Khatun, minister for social welfare and women's affairs, in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Both Kang, also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Khatun expressed the hope that Chinese and Bangladesh women and women's organizations would strengthen their contacts and cooperation.

Later Kang gave a banquet for the delegation. Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, Bangladesh ambassador to China, was present on the occasions. The delegation arrived here August 20 at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

Meets Huang Hua

OW231339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly talk with a women's delegation from Bangladesh led by Dr Shafia Khatun, minister for social welfare and women's affairs, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, Bangladesh ambassador to China, was present at the meeting.

ZHAO MEETS EUROPEAN LIBERAL, DEMOCRAT GROUP

OW231050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met a delegation of the European liberals and democrats led by its President Willy de Clercq, Belgian vice-prime minister and minister of finance, here today.

Expressing his welcome to the European friends, Zhao said that the recent visits to China of several European delegations manifested Europe's desire to strengthen links with China. He said that China and Europe had good political relations and shared identical views on major international issues. No obstacles existed in developing economic and trade relations between China and Europe. On the contrary, there were broad prospects and tremendous potential for such relations which were established on the basis of mutual benefit. He maintained that for further expanding trade between China and Europe, it was necessary to make joint efforts to strengthen mutual understanding. He said he hoped that European countries would contribute more to transferring technology and offer more preferential terms in providing funds.

He said that China welcomed more European industrialists to invest in China. "We guarantee that they will gain in China no less than in other countries," Zhao added. He told the European friends that China was improving and perfecting its legal system. Although it would take some time to achieve the goal, he said, China always kept its words and was faithful to contracts which, of course, had legal effects. He hoped foreign industrialists not to worry about this.

Willy de Clercq said that the EEC and China shared identical views on many major international issues and were constantly strengthening their economic ties. "However, political contacts should also be increased at the same time so as to join efforts to safeguard world peace," he added. He held it necessary to sign new trade agreements and find out methods of financial assistance of international trade for the furthering of trade relations between the EEC and China. He said that vistas for expanding such trade relations were very broad.

GENG BIAO MEETS FORMER FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW231331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) and chairman of the NPC's Foreign Affairs Committee, met here today with Par Stenback, former Finnish foreign minister and now chairman of the Swedish People's Party of Finland, and Mrs Stenback.

Stenback met Geng Biao in 1979 when he was Finland's minister of education and Geng was on a visit to that country. They called each other "old friends" at today's meeting and had talks on furthering the friendly relations between China and Finland as well as on issues of common concern.

The Stenbacks arrived in Beijing on August 21 at the invitation the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They also met the president of the association, Wang Bingnan, and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yao Guang.

ZHU XUEFAN SPEAKS WITH DANISH INTERIOR MINISTER

OW210736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met here this morning with Mrs Britta Schall-Holberg, Danish interior minister and her party, and had a friendly conversation with them. Present were Cui Yueli, minister of public health, and Danish Ambassador to China Flemming Hedegaard.

Ceremony at Biomedical Center

OW201255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Public Health Minister Cui Yueli and Danish Interior Minister Mrs Britta Schall-Holberg today officiated at a ceremony laying the foundation stone for a Danish-Chinese biomedical postgraduate training center here.

Cui Yueli said that the training center is built according to the agreement on biomedical cooperation between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Denmark which was signed in 1982. The center, built with Danish aid, can symbolize the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Danish peoples, specially the medical workers.

Schall Holberg expressed her satisfaction with Danish-Chinese cooperation. She said that Denmark and China can cooperate fruitfully.

The training center covers an area of 3,700 square meters. With instruments and equipments supplied by Denmark, it will train Chinese personnel in the medical and biomedical fields. Beijing's Vice-Mayor Zhang Baifa and Danish Ambassador to China Flemming Hedegaard attended the ceremony.

LI YIMANG HOSTS VISITING FRENCH DELEGATION

OW231606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, met and gave a dinner here this evening for a delegation from the French association, "L'Appel des Cent", a peace organization.

The members of the delegation are noted biologist Albert Jacquard, comedian Claude Pieplu and chairman of the C.G.T. [Confederation General du Travail] Institute of Social History Georges Seguy. "L'Appel des Cent" was set up in 1982 when 100 prominent French figures signed an appeal for peace and disarmament.

MORE COVERAGE OF LI XIANNIAN'S ROMANIA VISIT

Attends National Day Parade

OW231336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A grand military parade and a mass procession of 300,000 people were held here this morning in warm celebration of the 40th anniversary of the "August 23 revolution" -- Romania's National Day.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania; Elena Ceausescu, member of the Standing Bureau of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government; and other Romanian party and government leaders reviewed on the rostrum in the "Pilot Square" the troops of the three services of the Romanian Armed Forces, the patriotic detachments and the paraders. Also present to watch the parade were more than 150 foreign delegations from various parts of the world, including the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party.

A joyful festival atmosphere prevailed in the capital of Bucharest today, which is bedecked with red-yellow-blue national flags of Romania, colorful bunting, huge streamers, and portraits of President Ceausescu.

The military parade started at 8:30 a.m. (local time) amid the strains of the Romanian national anthem, with the Army contingents of various services goose-stepping past the square while formations of Romania-made military helicopters and jet fighters zoomed over in the sky and tanks and missile-carriers rolled past the square.

Behind them were the patriotic detachments and the youth military training corps, as well as a contingent of youth and children which were followed by a mass procession. The paraders, composed of people from all walks of life, marched briskly past the rostrum, with numerous models, charts and placards showing the outstanding achievements on various fronts and expressing their determination to fulfill the current five-year plan to usher in the upcoming 13th party congress.

As the contingent of about 10,000 sportsmen marched into the square while giving brilliant performances, a thunderous applause burst out, apparently triggered by fresh memories of the excellent result the Romanian athletes achieved at the 23rd Los Angeles Olympic Games. During the games, Romanian sportsmen carried off a total of 53 medals including 20 golds, winning the country a second place next only to the United States.

The whole procession lasted three and a half hours. National Day celebrations were also held in major cities throughout the country today.

Meets Ziaul Haq

OW231546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian called on Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq here this afternoon. Both leaders are in town to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation. They last met during Li Xiannian's state visit to Pakistan in March.

Also present on the occasion were Hao Jianzi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani minister of finance.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Meets SFRY's Vljakovic

OW231844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met and had a cordial conversation with Radovan Vljakovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, here this afternoon. Both are here to attend the Romanian National Day celebrations.

The vice-president told Li: "Your later visit to my country will strengthen the bond of friendly relations between our two parties and two countries, and contribute to world peace." President Li expressed thanks for Vljakovic's call and asked him to convey his best wishes to the Yugoslav leaders.

Meets Yasir 'Arafat

OW231840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian conferred with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) here this evening. Both Li Xiannian and Yasir 'Arafat are here attending Romania's National Day Celebrations.

President Li said the PLO is now in most critical and difficult period. He expressed the hope that the Palestinian people would strengthen unity in their liberation struggle. 'Arafat told Li: "Your support to us is sincere and friendly. It gives a powerful impetus to our liberation struggle." Today's meeting is the third of the two leaders in six months.

Praises Romania's Independence

OW240044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today expressed appreciation of Romania's independent line elaborated by President Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech at yesterday's meeting marking Romania's National Day.

In an interview with a Romanian journalist this morning on the rostrum in the "Pilot" Square here, where he took part in reviewing a military parade and mass procession, Li Xiannian said that "I am very happy to see that Romania has gained great achievements under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." "I have seen that the high spirited Romanian people support their party's line and the leadership of Comrade Ceausescu," he added. He pointed out that China and Romania share the same view on the international issues. He expressed the wish that the Romanian people will achieve still greater successes.

Attends Reception

OW240100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0043 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A grand reception was held here this evening to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. The reception was given by the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, State Council, and government. Romanian leaders Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and senior officials as well as high-ranking generals attended the reception.

Also attending the reception on invitation were the heads and members of over 150 delegations, including Chinese President Li Xiannian and the Chinese Party and government delegation he leads. The reception proceeded in a warm and festive atmosphere. President Li and other foreign guests went to Romanian President Ceausescu and clinked glasses with him to warmly congratulate on the National Day.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND ROMANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW231530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) — Romania's National Day was marked here today at a reception given by Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu and Mrs. Miculescu. Chinese party and state leaders present extended warm greetings to their hosts on the 40th anniversary of the August 23, 1944 anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, a victory won by the Romanian people led by the Romanian Communist Party.

Among the guests were Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Yang Dazhi, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

In addition, the guests included Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Yuan Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1508 GMT on 23 August carries a similar item which at this point adds the following: "Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, Qian Liren, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security; Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Li Qiang, president of the China-Romania Friendship Association; and Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality."]

Diplomats from the Beijing embassies of various countries were also present.

PRC, HUNGARY SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW231254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on the 23rd session of the Sino-Hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today. Chinese Chairman of the commission and Vice-Minister of the Machine-Building Industry Zhao Mingsheng and Hungarian Chairman of the commission and Vice-Minister of Industry Andras Gabor signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

During the 23rd session of the commission, the two sides made a positive evaluation of the achievements made in the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation since the last session. They also decided on a number of new cooperation projects in the fields of machine building, light industry, electronics, energy, architectural engineering and medicine. Both sides agreed that the commission would strengthen its work between sessions, thus contributing more to the development of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation. Relevant resolutions were also adopted.

COAL MINISTER LEAVES FOR EASTERN EUROPE

OW230850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen left left here at the head of a Chinese coal industry delegation for a friendship visit to Romania, the Democratic Republic of Germany and Poland. During the visit, the delegation will inspect coal industrial enterprises in these countries and hold talks on bilateral cooperation.

WARSAW RECEPTION MARKS PRC-POLISH COOPERATION

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Poland Yu Hongliang held a cocktail party at the embassy tonight to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Sino-Polish scientific and technical cooperation.

Chairman of the Sino-Polish Joint Standing Commission of Scientific and Technical Cooperation A. Zor, Vice-Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology C. Krolikowski, Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences J. Litwiniszyn and Professor C. Bobrowski attended with representatives of Polish scientific and technological circles.

Cooperation has been uninterrupted for 30 and is developing. In the last three years alone there have been 120 delegations. Main areas include coal, electricity, metallurgy, electronics, agriculture, chemicals, light industry, textiles, railways, shipbuilding, posts and telecommunications, building materials, forestry, and medical hygiene. Yu and Zor were both satisfied with results. Zor said he believed that cooperation would continue to grow.

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW231058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told a visiting Malian Government delegation here today that China attached great importance to developing friendly relations of cooperation with Mali and other developing countries. He said he hoped that the cooperative projects undertaken by China and Mali would bring greater economic benefit to the people of Mali. The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

The Chinese premier also hoped that the developing countries would make joint efforts to seek more form of cooperation and explore new areas of cooperation so as to better tap the potential of cooperation among them.

Alioune Blondin Beye, head of the Malian delegation and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, presented to the Chinese premier a letter from President Moussa Traore and conveyed the president's invitation to the premier to visit Mali. Zhao thanked the minister for this. He asked him to convey his best regards to President Traore and hoped the president would visit China again.

Malians Host Banquet

OW231522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and head of the visiting government delegation from the Republic of Mali, hosted a return banquet here this evening at the Malian Embassy in Beijing.

Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian attended the banquet. Beye and Wu expressed the hope for further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Beye will leave Beijing tomorrow for other parts of China.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE PETES KUWAITI ASSEMBLYMEN

OW231636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (N.P.C.) gave a banquet here this evening at the Great Hall of the People for a delegation from the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait led by Speaker H.E. Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani.

Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided and spoke at the banquet on behalf of the N.P.C. chairman Peng Zhen.

Praising the domestic and foreign policies of Kuwait, Wang said that the people of Kuwait, led by the amir, have utilized their rich oil resources rationally, developed their national economy, and raised the living standard of the people.

In international affairs, Wang said, Kuwait follows a nonaligned policy, supports the just cause of the Palestinian people, promotes the unity of the Arab countries and stability in the Gulf region and safeguards world peace. All this is admired and praised by people all over the world, he said.

Wang said that since the diplomatic relations between the two countries were established contacts between China and Kuwait in the fields of politics, economics, culture, sports and public health have increased and expanded, and Sino-Kuwaiti friendly relations and cooperation have developed satisfactorily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, through the common efforts made by the two sides.

Al-'Adasani said that China supports the just cause of the Arab countries and the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples for national rights, and recovery of the occupied lands from the imperialists, Zionists and racialists. China is always their best friend in critical times, he said. He added that the people of Kuwait place much importance on the development of relations with the Chinese people in all fields. He said that they pay great attention to the constant progress of relations between the two countries. Al-'Adasani stressed that solid relations between the two parliaments are as important as relations between the two governments, and complementary to them.

Present at the banquet were members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee He Ying, Gu Dachun, Lei Jieqiong and Gu Gengyu, and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu, as well as Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Haj 'Abd al-Hadi al-Mahmid.

Wang Renzhong had a meeting with the delegation before the banquet.

The delegation arrived in Beijing at noon today at the invitation of Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Peng Zhen.

NEWS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TOGO

OW212216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on news service cooperation between the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Togo news agency was signed here today. Yang Jiaxiang, deputy director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Tcha-Tiza Amah, director of the Togo news agency, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective agencies. Before the signing ceremony, Yang Jiaxiang and Tcha-Tiza Amah had a friendly talk.

Amah arrived here yesterday for a two-week visit to China the invitation of Mu Qing, director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES ARMY HEART-TO-HEART TALKS

HK240337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Good To Develop Heart-to-Heart Talks"]

[Text] An important experience gained from party rectification in the Army is promoting heart-to-heart talks within party committees, between the higher and lower levels, and between comrades and to resolutely abandon the incorrect "leftist" practices adopted in the past.

These "leftist" practices vary. In the socialist education movement there was a practice called "descending the stairs." Cadres were driven "upstairs" to "string themselves up." They were forced to make self-criticism; afterward they were allowed to take a step down the stairs. They did this time and again until they could gain forgiveness of the masses; then it was felt that they could "descend the stairs." In party rectification in the "Cultural Revolution," there was the so-called "appraisal by the masses"; that is, whether a party member was qualified or not had to be discussed and decided by the masses. "Descending the stairs," "appraisal by the masses," the so-called "charging head-on," and "climbing steep ideological slopes" were aimed only at creating a strained atmosphere by making some cadres and party members targets of criticism or attack and making other cadres and party members the hatchet men. This practice of lashing out at each other only led to further deviation from the traditions nourished in the Yenan rectification and from the principle of criticism and self-criticism.

Now, when many units have entered the stage of comparison and examination in the current party rectification, some comrades have begun talking about the problem of "passing the test." Comrades who are now examining themselves fear that they will not "pass the test" and they are prepared to "be baked" again and again. Some other comrades, with criteria in hand, are posing those who specially "make checks" and are ready to "fire a gun" at meetings. All this reminds us that to guard against "leftist" practices is still a problem calling for our attention in the current party rectification.

The Army lays stress on promoting heart-to-heart talks in the current party rectification. Heart-to-heart talks help to moderate opinions between comrades, resolve ideological problems, clear up misunderstandings, promote friendship, and create a lively political atmosphere of mutual trust and free expression so that facts can prove that the current party rectification is by no means a movement in which one group of people criticize another, but is aimed at "clarifying ideology, correcting mistakes, and uniting with our comrades to make common progress" through self-education and mutual help, as decided by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification.

This experience summed up by the Army is very important. Promoting comradely heart-to-heart talks and making criticism and self-criticism in a realistic way are a good remedy for ironing out contradictions in the party in a correct way and righting the abnormal situation that has existed in the party for years due to the "leftist" guiding ideology. They are also a major factor for success in the current party rectification and are important experience for strengthening party building in the future and making party political life return to normal.

In order to set higher standards for the current party rectification, we must concentrate our efforts on conducting thorough and painstaking ideological work and must in no way strive for a mighty movement superficially through the so-called practices of "cooking again and again," "giving a back thrust," making checks at all levels, and allowing everyone to pass the test.

FANG YI ATTENDS RESOURCE CONFERENCE IN GANSU

HK240207 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The 1984 conference on scientific and technological work in the comprehensive utilization of the resources of Jinchuan, convened by the Gansu provincial government, the Nonferrous Metals General Company of China, and the State Scientific and Technological Commission, opened at the science and technology hall of the Jinchuan Company this morning. The meeting is being attended by leading comrades and delegates from 38 scientific research units from central ministries and commissions concerned, the Gansu provincial government and its departments concerned, the Academy of Science, and 8 institutes of higher education, including Beijing University and Qinghua University, totaling 270 persons. State Councillor Fang Yi, Gansu Governor Chen Guangyi, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Jia Zhijie, and [word indistinct], general manager of the Nonferrous Metals General Company of China, were present at the meeting this morning.

In 1978 Jinchuan was listed as one of China's three main bases for comprehensive utilization of mineral resources. Since that time, with the vigorous support and cooperation of sectors concerned all over the country, the Jinchuan Company has achieved great changes in technological advance, enterprise management, and economic results. In 1982 the company overcame difficulties in the replacement of old mines by new. It overfulfilled the state plans for output of main products and for profits. In 1983 it exceeded the 10,000 ton mark for output of electrolytic nickel and its profit exceeded 100 million yuan, showing an increase of 270 percent over 1977. The company produced 8,329 tons of electrolytic nickel in the first half of the year and made a profit of 87.8 million yuan. These figures showed respective increases of 43.6 percent and 60 percent over the same period last year.

The main agenda of this meeting is: 1) to sum up and exchange the experiences of the company in relying on technological progress to develop production in the past few years; 2) to discuss and draw up plans for still greater scientific research, production, and construction at Jinchuan; 3) to arrange a scientific research plan for focal points in comprehensive utilization of Jinchuan's resources for 1984 and 1985.

HU QILI, TIAN JIYUN VISIT LHASA FACTORIES

HK240238 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Hu Qili, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, visited the Lhasa carpet factory and the tannery of the regional agricultural reclamation department on the afternoon of 22 August. They were accompanied by Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, and Jiang Cuo, leading comrades of the party and government in the region. They were given a warm welcome by the workers. Also taking part in the inspection were Liu Yi, minister of commerce, and Zhao Weichen, deputy head of the State Council's consultative group on economic work in Xizang.

(Jia Yang), deputy manager of the carpet factory, reported on the state of production. After hearing this, Comrade Hu Qili said: You can consider developing carpet production in the masses' homes. Some young people awaiting employment and old women can make carpets at home. You can pass materials and knowhow on to them. When they have completed a carpet, your factory can purchase it for so much a square meter. This will not have to come to work in the factory. In this way your factory's production can rise very quickly.

Comrades Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun arrived at the tannery at 1710. They said to the comrades there: This tannery is a backbone enterprise in Xizang. I hope you will manage it carefully, [words indistinct], seek advice from experts, and invite technicians from the interior to help you. You should do well in studying and mastering technique. Study of enterprise management and the markets is also needed.

Comrade Tian Jiyun said: I hope you will further improve product quality. In the future you can sell your products abroad.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USING TIME, WORK EFFICIENTLY

HK230112 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Wang Yintong: "This Is Definitely Not a Small Matter"]

[Text] Once there was a comic monologue performed by Ma Ji called the "Gaoceng (Multilevel) Hotel," of which one passage reads as follows: A hotel guest who has stomach trouble wants to eat a bowl of noodles. A hotel attendant writes a report to progressively higher levels of authorities. It is not until the hotel guest is about to board a train that the attendant enthusiastically rushes to the station and says to him: "The noodles you ordered have been approved!"

You must not think that this is just a piece of Chinese humor. I have recently met with something similar: While I was in a hospital widely known for its quality service, I saw that nurses cleaned around the wards every day with rags and I suggested that rags be distributed among patients so that we could do the cleaning ourselves. They said that in each ward there used to be rags for cleaning use, but when they were worn out, they were not replaced because the wards would have to apply to the hospital authorities for new rags. About 10 days later, I again asked them about this matter. The head nurse said that the hospital leadership had approved their application, but when we went to the department concerned to get the rags, the comrades of the department said that they had not yet received any approval notices.

All this seems insignificant. However, if such things become a pattern, we will be in a bad situation, and if they prevail in the higher leading organizations, they will bring greater harm to us all. If we look at this year's newspapers, we frequently find instances of work losses incurred through delay resulting from the leading organizations' dilatoriness and unprincipled quarrels in work. On many occasions the work that should be finished promptly has been delayed for several months or several years and even for 1 or 2 decades. An ordinary small dispute can be turned into a longstanding, big, and difficult case involving the provincial or city authorities and even the central authorities for its solution. A profitable deal involving tens of thousands of U.S. dollars was eventually handed over to others on a silver platter because of the practice of multilevel report and approval procedures and official red tape. A newly constructed enterprise that originally promised quick results has not yet been put into commission, waiting until its young workers have married and had their children. Some instructions that were needed for solving problems were left untouched in the drawer of the secretary in charge of the matter until several months after they were submitted. The reason for this was that the leaders of the unit concerned were busy with study or were attending meetings, and the reports had not yet been put on the party committee itinerary.

We cannot say that some leaders or office cadres intentionally do things in a dilatory manner. In actual fact, this way of doing things has become standard for the people who have succumbed to bureaucraticism, with which people are too familiar to be frightened. The chronic and stubborn disease of dilatoriness existing everywhere is hard to correct.

The laws governing the development of history tell us that the key reason why a new social system can replace an old one lies in the fact that the former can create more social wealth for the people at the same time as the latter. For this reason, Marx predicted the era "in which a day is equal to 2 decades." In carrying out new economic policies, Lenin once stressed "winning time means winning everything." He also said: To triumph over capitalism, what is most fundamental and vital is that socialism must surpass the former in labor productivity. The manifestation of labor productivity in leading organizations is work efficiency. Work efficiency is, in essence, the correct utilization of time, and economic results mean the returns from the use of man-hours. Practicing thrift as we advocate means, in the final analysis, economizing the use of work hours. There is no doubt that wasting time is the greatest waste and losing an opportunity is the greatest fault.

Time is a constant. It is equally distributed among states, nations, and individuals. Modern management science stresses that time is more precious than any valuable. Being a special kind of resource, time cannot be used repeatedly and has no substitute. Opportunity knocks but once. No revolutionaries and entrepreneurs with strategic foresight do not treasure time. As early as 1975, Comrade Deng Xiaoping appealed: The whole party, the whole Army, and the people throughout the country must not waste time. At present many people who are determined to carry out reforms have shouted a clarion call -- "Time is money and efficiency is life." However, some bureaucrats around us remain indifferent to such a call. They always handle matters unhurriedly by following the prescribed order. They have no sense of time and they are not eager to supply what you badly need. This dilatory manner of doing things makes things drag on, opportunity slip away, and wears on people's minds, and is enough to frustrate the four modernizations.

The best remedy to cure this chronic and stubborn disease of dilatoriness is, as I see it, to institute some effective reform measures. A small number of party and government leading organizations bold in instituting reforms have made successive decisions that if the instruction report submitted by a grassroots unit to the leading organization concerned is not replied to within a given period of time, it will be considered approved, and the unit can act according to the report. Moreover, the higher organization receiving the report will be held entirely responsible for any negative consequences arising therefrom. All leading organizations must have this boldness and set relatively strict time limits on their work in various fields and willingly hold themselves responsible politically and economically for their failure to fulfill the tasks within given time limits. If our leading organizations at various levels can regard the notion of "time is money and efficiency is life" as the slogan in their own action, there will be a new look in the great cause of the four modernizations.

CHEN MUHUA ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS, TRADE

OW231307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Talk by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade: "China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Are Developing Vigorously Under the Guidance of the Policy of Opening to the Outside World" -- recorded]

[Text] Foreign economic relations and trade are important aspects of China's national economy. The development of foreign economic relations and trade has an important bearing on industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood, and since its scope of influence is extensive, it is an issue that concerns everyone. I want to take this opportunity to talk to you about certain situations and the prospects for developing our country's foreign economic relations and trade.

In the world today, technology changes with each passing day, and productivity has developed rapidly. The trend toward economic internationalization has been gaining momentum. To develop its economy, a country must expand its foreign economic and technical contacts. Closing a country to international intercourse can only delay development. Today, not a single country in the world, including such economically developed countries as the United States and Japan, can completely control the world's newest technology, rely completely on its own resources, or be independent of foreign markets to sell its goods. The world's import-export trade and investment activities are primarily carried out among developed countries; this vividly illustrates the relationship between a country's economic development and the expansion of its foreign economic relations and technical exchanges.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided that it is necessary to shift the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization. To expedite socialist modernization, the CPC Central Committee has formulated the major policy decision of opening to the outside world. In economic terms, opening to the outside world means broadening foreign economic relations and technical exchange, utilizing foreign capital, importing advanced technology and management from foreign countries, developing foreign trade, learning from foreign countries' strong points to offset our weaknesses, and speeding up our economic development. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in a speech that developing foreign economic relations is an issue of strategic significance for our country's modernization drive. He also clearly pointed out that in carrying out our socialist modernization drive, we must make use of two resources, domestic and foreign resources; open up two markets, domestic and international markets; and master two kinds of skills, the skill to organize domestic construction and the skill to develop foreign economic relations. He thus exalted foreign economic relations and trade to a very important position.

To implement the policy of opening to the outside world in the economic sphere, we must first of all emancipate our minds, eradicate the influence of leftist ideas, and do away with the mental bondage of (?maintaining economic self-sufficiency). Certain comrades have all sorts of worries about establishing ties with foreign capitalists; they are afraid that they will be influenced by capitalism. They do not fully understand the principle of self-reliance. Consequently, they are unable to correctly absorb from foreign countries anything that is advanced. Owing to the great work accomplished by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this situation has changed significantly. As people have gradually come to understand the strategic significance of the policy of opening to the outside world, conspicuous successes have been achieved in implementing this policy. Facts have proved that this policy is entirely correct.

Early this year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping presented the guiding thought that our country should further relax, and not tighten, the policy of opening to the outside world. Premier Zhao, in his government work report presented to the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, said that opening to the outside world and carrying out administrative reform are two important economic projects that must be accomplished in days to come. With these new (?requirements) and tasks, the burden on departments handling foreign economic relations and trade will become heavier. But we must have the confidence, under the correct guidance of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, to do a still better job in promoting foreign economic relations and trade.

Under the guidance of the policy of opening to the outside world, China has achieved big strides in its foreign economic relations and trade since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Such achievements have never been seen in other historical periods since the founding of the country. Due to the economic crisis in the capitalist countries, the international market was hit by recession, and world trade volume declined a few years ago. However, China's exports continued to increase annually, and this positive trend was acclaimed by foreign countries.

In foreign trade we have always adhered to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and helping supply each other's needs in developing trade with all countries and regions in the world. Currently, some 120 countries maintain diplomatic ties, while some 170 countries and regions have trade relations with China. According to statistics released by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China's exports totaled \$22 billion in 1983, 130 percent more than 1978 and averaging an 18 percent annual increase over the 5 years. This increase is much faster than the 7.4 percent annual increase in the country's gross value of industrial and agricultural output during the corresponding period. Among the world's exporting nations, China has advanced from the 32d to the 16th exporting country. Exports in the first half of 1984 totaled \$11.4 billion, an increase of 14 percent over the same period last year. If this pace continues, we shall be able to overfulfill the 1984 annual plan by a big margin. The increase of imports has also been very fast. In 1983 imports were \$18.5 billion. The annual increase over the 5 years was 11.2 percent. Due to the faster increase in exports, China has enjoyed a favorable balance of trade for 3 successive years and considerably improved its international balance of payments. This is a great achievement which did not come easily. While the international balance of payments for many countries in the world has been aggravated by economic crises in capitalist countries and some developing countries have been incurring heavier and heavier foreign debts, China has been capable of stopping the strain on foreign exchange supply. This has won praise from foreign friends.

We have scored great achievements and, at the same time, face bright prospects in foreign trade. Currently, our foreign trade occupies only an insignificant portion of the world's total trade volume, with our exports constituting 1.25 percent of the world's export trade. There is great potential for development. Along with industrial and agricultural production development in the country and improvement of the product quality and technical level, there will be great prospects for exports. Besides petroleum and coal, we shall continue to expand the export of agricultural and subsidiary produce, and light and textile products. Along with the rapidly developing commodity production in Chinese rural areas, households specializing in various products will provide increasing amounts of export commodities. In order to increase exports, we must improve production techniques and raise the quality of certain light and textile products, which are traditional and long-term export commodities. The proportion of China's exports of mechanical and electrical engineering products is rather small. One-third of the world's exports are mechanical and electrical engineering products, whose proportion in the exports of some developed countries is even higher. Two-thirds of Japanese exports, more than 40 percent of U.S. and West German exports, and more than 30 percent of French and Italian exports are mechanical and electrical engineering products. To increase our exports, we must greatly increase the proportion of exports of mechanical and electrical engineering products, which now only occupy 10 percent in our total exports. Besides, in view of our rich mineral resources, especially some special mineral products which enjoy a big demand both in the export and domestic market, we must plan well in order to further create a new situation in foreign trade work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our foreign trade has developed rapidly, but there are still many shortcomings. Our work has many drawbacks that should be corrected. For example, some of our products are of low quality, and so they cannot induce customer interest. We lack sufficiently wide marketing and after-sales service networks to sell our products abroad. Many aspects of our work, especially our systems of operation and management, cannot keep up with the keen competition in the international market. The efforts we have made toward integrating industry and foreign trade and integrating the introduction of new technology and the development of foreign trade are insufficient. Our foreign trade has not given us any high economic benefits.

Premier Zhao, in his government work report, pointed to the following orientation and principles in reforming the structure of our foreign trade: On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen unified leadership and centralized management by specialized departments. On the other hand, we must separate government functions from business management, combine foreign trade with increased production of enterprises and with the introduction of new technology, and correct the problem of eating from the same big pot.

In accordance with the guidelines contained in the report, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has proposed a plan to reform the foreign trade structure; it has been approved by the State Council and will soon be put into effect. After this reform, government functions will be separated from business management. As government organizations, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the departments or commissions of foreign economic relations and trade of various provinces and municipalities will be mainly responsible for exercising administrative management; studying related principles, policies, regulations, and rules; drawing up plans; strengthening supervision and inspection; and coordinating the work of the various units concerned. With regard to business management, power will be delegated to the lower level; that is, enterprises will make decisions on their own operations to enliven their business as much as possible. An agent system will gradually be put into effect for imports and exports. Work will be done to combine foreign trade with the development of industry and with the introduction of new technology and to give full scope to the enthusiasm of all quarters. With the reform of our foreign trade structure, there will no longer be the problem of eating from the same big pot. Hence, we hope that our foreign trade work will surely yield much more economic benefits and will certainly develop at a quicker pace.

Using foreign capital is a new task following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We do not have any experience in utilizing loans from international financial organizations and foreign governments and in soliciting direct foreign investment. In the past, we dared not do this because of the influence of the "left" guiding thought. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities, in a timely manner, made an important policy decision to utilize foreign capital based on the needs of our national construction and based on the experience of foreign countries, and we also emancipated our minds in this regard. By utilizing foreign capital, we hope to achieve two objectives: One is to make up for our deficiency in construction funds; the other is to acquire advanced technology, equipment, and managerial expertise through the use of foreign capital.

By the end of 1983, we have used 14.6 billion in foreign capital through various channels, equivalent approximately to 15 percent of the total domestic capital construction investment for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. We used this amount for development and construction projects in the fields of energy, transportation, agriculture, raw and semifinished materials industries, science, and education and for transforming a number of technologically backward enterprises. Completion of these projects is of vital significance to the economic construction of our country, for instance, completion of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao Railroad and the railroad between Yanzhou and Shijiusuo in Shandong, totaling 600 million metric tons. The four new berths at the Qinhuangdao and Shijiusuo Ports will increase the export cargo handling capacity by 35 million metric tons. This will have a positive effect toward resolving the current problem of insufficient transportation capacity.

Since we lack the technology and funds for offshore oil prospecting and exploration, cooperation with foreign firms can speed up the progress of oil exploration. The establishment of Sino-foreign joint ventures has helped us absorb advanced technology and management experience.

By the end of 1983, we had already set up 190 joint ventures. Some of these enterprises' products have been selling well in the international market, with supply falling behind demand. Some of these products have filled domestic gaps and have replaced imported goods. Some joint enterprises have helped domestic enterprises in various ways. Other joint ventures of a nonproductive nature have played an active role in spreading advanced experience. The management experience of Beijing's Jianguo Hotel has been popularized among 50 hotels throughout the country.

In establishing the four special economic zones on a trial basis, we have mainly relied on foreign funds and technology to speed up economic construction. In light of the successful experience of the special economic zones, the central authorities made an important policy decision in the first half of this year to further open 14 coastal port cities for implementing certain policies of the special economic zones in order to more effectively use foreign funds and to import advanced technology. Faster development of these coastal port cities, which have relatively better basic conditions for opening to the outside world, can spur inland area development through their cooperation in expanding foreign economic relations. Since this policy decision was announced, it has aroused eager attention and interest abroad. Quite a few foreign businessmen have already contacted these cities to inquire directly about the possibilities for investment and other economic cooperation projects. Therefore, we have also faced a new situation in using foreign funds.

Utilization of foreign funds includes mainly two categories: loans and investment directly made from abroad. Since the beginning of this year, we have taken more loans than investment, primarily medium- and long-term loans with medium-range and low interest rates from international monetary organizations and foreign governments, for some projects that require a large investment and a long time to recoup the funds invested. Because of their high interest rates, we very seldom use commercial loans except for emergency needs and temporary adjustment. There is an international ceiling for obtaining loans. It usually requires that the annual repayment of principal and interest not exceed 20 percent of a country's export revenues for that year. At present, our annual repayment of principal and interest is still below 10 percent; therefore, we have no problem with foreign debts. It is very important to obtain loans on favorable terms to carry out some major capital construction projects.

So far, only a few foreign businessmen have made direct investments in China. We should welcome their direct investment in Sino-foreign joint ventures because they benefit both sides. From a long-range view, we should attach great importance to direct investment by foreign businessmen. We have already relaxed the tax policy for foreign businessmen and the domestic marketing of their products. We have also made efforts to gradually perfect the legislation. Now we need to do the preparatory work for joint ventures. If we fail to prepare adequately, study the feasibility carefully, and abide by the rules, we can never reach agreement on a joint venture. Even if agreement is reached with foreign businessmen, it will give us problems in the future work. Because we have been used to everyone eating from the same big pot, we are still not very good at making conscientious, meticulous feasibility analyses. To use foreign funds effectively, it is necessary to improve such work. As long as a good investment environment is provided, the legislation perfected, and the policy appropriate, the number of foreign businessmen investing in China will increase because they can make reasonable profits. To transform outmoded enterprises, the state spent \$5.5 billion in foreign exchange between 1979 and 1983 to import 597 items of technology which have been gradually yielding results.

Undertaking foreign contracts and providing personal services to foreign countries are operations gradually developed after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. When our minds were not emancipated in the past, we were wary of undertaking foreign construction contracts, thinking that was tantamount to selling our physical labor and subjecting ourselves to exploitation.

In fact, many countries in the world had already been engaged in fierce competition in winning foreign contracts. Although we did not begin until 1979, we have already achieved gratifying successes in this regard. By the end of last year, we had already set up 43 corporations, undertaken construction projects for and provided personal services to 53 countries and regions; and the total sum involved in all those projects had reached \$2.2 billion. Today over 30,000 people are working abroad. Not only have their personal services earned large sums of revenues annually, they have also gradually promoted the export of some factories and equipment. Recently, leaders of the central authorities commended this operation and encouraged us to continue to work hard to make this operation a still greater success.

Since our country has rich resources of labor, and our workers' technical skills keep improving, we have certain advantages in winning foreign construction projects. Although we began quite late, we are now able to handle large construction projects, each consisting \$100 to \$200 million. Thanks to adhering to the central authorities' principles for undertaking foreign contracts -- keeping promises, protecting investment, making a profit and (?upholding a just cause) -- we have established a fairly good reputation in undertaking foreign projects.

Certain Third World oil exporting countries are very rich, but because of their labor shortage and backward technology, they have to contract many of their construction projects out to foreign countries. Some developing countries, despite foreign financial assistance, are unable to carry out construction themselves. Even when some projects are completed, they have difficulty putting them into operation or administering them. For such countries, not only can we help them build their projects, we can also send our personnel to help them with their management. For this reason, the prospects are broad for undertaking foreign contracts and providing personal services. The key issue at present is to accelerate building the contingents for undertaking foreign contracts and providing personal services. The competition is also sharp in marketing personal services; and since we lack experience in this field, we must step up our efforts in training all types of skilled personnel. We need highly professional general managers, chief engineers, chief accountants, and materials specialists. Not only must they understand foreign languages, they must also be familiar with various international technical standards. Today, when foreign countries are placing higher and higher demands on the quality of construction projects, we can hardly win in competition if we do not have highly professional personnel. Although our country has a large population, we have to do a great deal of work before we can expand our contingent for undertaking foreign construction contracts and providing personal services.

The targets of our foreign economic and technical assistance are primarily Third World countries, for which we have international obligations to fulfill. The central authorities have always attached great importance to this task, and our achievements were significant. But we still had shortcomings, most notably our failure to act according to our capabilities and give scope to the economic performance of our foreign aid projects. After reviewing our experiences, we have readjusted our policies. Within our strength, we are now providing assistance to more than 50 countries, and our 1,200 or so medical workers are now providing all types of medical services in more than 40 countries.

While providing aid to foreign countries, we are also receiving foreign assistance -- a policy adopted after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Over the past several years, we have received significant economic and technical assistance from the United Nations and the governments of some countries. When our minds have been emancipated, this task has been enlivened.

Generally speaking, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has accomplished significant successes in promoting foreign economic relations and trade. The situation now is gratifying, but our tasks in the future will be difficult. For example, by the end of this century, the total volume of our import and export is expected to quadruple. Our exports will not necessarily quadruple when production quadruples because what we produce may not necessarily be suitable for export. For this reason, we must thoroughly study the types of export commodities, adopt effective measures for keeping up with the changes on the international market, and work out our plans properly.

Our present small scale of utilizing foreign capital and undertaking foreign contracts cannot keep up with the needs of our economic construction. This requires us to further expand our operation. We must further enliven our economic work and trade in accordance with the principles put forward by Premier Zhao in his government work report, namely carrying out administrative reform and further implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. I believe that, as long as we do our jobs well, our departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade certainly will make still greater contributions to our socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RECTIFICATION IN COAL MINISTRY

HK220850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 84 p 4

[Report by reporter Xiong Yongnian: "Ministry of Coal Industry Decides To Shift Party Rectification Work to Stage of Investigating Serious Bureaucracy and Abuse of Power"]

[Text] Editor's note: Document No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification explicitly stipulates that it is imperative to do a good job in grasping work in four aspects in the stage of rectification and correction of defects; and the chief question now is to implement it. Starting from the actual conditions of its own sphere, the Ministry of Coal Industry has taken a good grasp on eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit in earnest, and has investigated in depth and handled serious cases of bureaucratism and the abuse of power, after resolving the problem of correcting the guiding idea for professional work. To carry out rectification and correction of defects in depth and to solve problems are the criteria for judging party rectification work; and this is an important question that concerns consolidating and developing the results of party rectification. The Ministry of Coal Industry's practice in persisting in a high standard for party rectification has set an example for all units undergoing party rectification. [end editor's note]

The Ministry of Coal Industry has implemented in earnest Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Document No 9 by persisting in a high standard for party rectification, and by doing a good job in rectifying and correcting defects in earnest. It has achieved remarkable results in education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit; and has made a good beginning in investigating in depth and handling serious cases of bureaucratism and abuse of power.

Since late June, the Ministry of Coal Industry has concentrated on unfolding education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminating factionalism. The characteristics of the current education are: linking closely with the actual conditions of one's own unit and oneself, paying attention to grasping typical incidents as breakthrough points, and carrying out education from top to bottom, with the leading members taking the lead.

One of the cadres at the bureau level, who insisted on his factional stand, created stumbling blocks for the reexamination of unjust verdicts, to the extent of interfering with party rectification work. He has been temporarily relieved of his post for self-examination. The ministry issued a circular among all party members on his errors and its decision on the handling of his case. This has caused great shock, and promoted the rapid development in depth of education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and in eliminating factionalism. The party group of the ministry first brought together the leading cadres at and above department and bureau levels to participate in discussion using this incident of insisting on errors of a factional nature. Every leading cadre talked about his own understanding of the "Cultural Revolution" and factionalism of his own accord. Some of them even examined their own problems. Later in the study and discussions in various units, the directors of departments and bureaus played an exemplary role.

During more than a month of concentrated education, the party members have gained much. Some who originally held that the "Cultural Revolution" should not be regarded as having no good points, have now come to understand that it is imperative to thoroughly negate it. Others who originally insisted on the viewpoint that of the two factions, "one faction was correct, and the other was erroneous" have come to understand that neither of the factions was correct. Some comrades who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" examined, of their own accord, their problems in participating in creating unjust and false verdicts, in searching other people's houses and confiscating their property, and in committing acts of violence. Some comrades who had been deeply involved in factionalism are determined to make a thorough break with factionalism. One of the cadres at the bureau level had gone in for factional activities even when the party rectification began. At a study meeting, he made a clear statement of his own problems and summed up a few experiences and lessons: Insistence on factionalism means to insist on the errors of the "Cultural Revolution," which will inevitably lead to resisting the party's line and to interfering with the party rectification work. And insistence on factionalism also means to push oneself to the side of the "people of the three categories".... Some comrades of one faction used to display strong antagonism towards those of another in the past, and they never forgot others' mistakes. Now they have joined in the criticism against factionalism, each making self-criticism, and have strengthened unity. Zhang Linzhi, former minister and former party committee secretary was persecuted to death during the "Cultural Revolution"; due to the interference of factionalism, his problem had long been unresolved. Now some comrades have eliminated their factionalism and have provided the actual conditions helpful in clarifying the case.

In order to fulfill the various tasks of party rectification with high standards, the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry has decided that from 13 August, 1 month will be devoted to investigating in depth and handling serious cases of bureaucratism and abuse of power. They have already organized forces to investigate some grave incidents of the abuse of power and bureaucratism, which have been circulated among all party members: First, the case of Zhao Yuhua, a cadre of the office responsible for handling people's letters and complaints, who used his power of receiving petitioners seeking redress of past injustices to commit rape and extort bribes by taking advantage of their precarious position. Zhang Yuhua has now been expelled from the party, and sent to the judicial departments for them to handle. The former head of the office responsible for handling people's letters and complaints refused to handle the case of Zhang Yuhua while refraining from reporting the case to a higher level; he was gravely derelict in his duty, and has been removed from his leading post. What is shocking is that Zhao Yuhua, this criminal element, should have been appraised as an advanced worker of the ministry.

On the problem of the office responsible for handling people's letters and complaints, the leadership of the General Office under the ministry committed grave bureaucratism; they have been ordered to make a profound examination. Second, in recruiting new workers, the No 3 building company in Xuecheng, Shandong Province, directly under the jurisdiction of the ministry has gravely violated policy by practicing fraud and abusing power. They recruited more than 500 new workers who did not meet the standards for employment, with nearly half of them under the age of 18, and some of them only 11-12 years of age. The investigation of this case has just been completed, and the case will soon be handled. Third, the case of Hao Yuqing, assistant engineer of the Xupei Railway Administrative Office of the Datun Coal and Power Company directly under the jurisdiction of the ministry, who embezzled a large quantity of state properties, and took more than 46,000 yuan of public funds. The case is directly connected to the bureaucratism and unhealthy tendencies of the leadership; in the Railway Administrative Office alone, 12 cadres at section and department levels are involved. Hao Yuqing has already been sentenced. Thorough investigations of the persons and incidents involved in this case are continuing. And fourth, there is the case of the former comprehensive utilization bureau, which made no investigation or study before building a project at will, and incurred the loss and waste of 5.34 million yuan. There were big problems in the administration of the funds of the bureau in question. For example, in 1979 the bureau was to allot a factory 180,000 yuan to improve its boiler; however, the factory concerned received only 80,000 yuan, and there is no trace of the rest of the 100,000 yuan. The ministry has decided to make a thorough investigation of these problems, and to handle them seriously.

The party group of the ministry requires the party members to be bold in dealing with tough problems, and to expose all problems of serious bureaucratism and abuse of power concerning their leadership and their own units, then to unfold discussions on the harm done, and to discover the root causes and lessons of such malpractices. This should be done thoroughly and in depth. Concerning the grave problems exposed, it is necessary to take a firm grasp in investigating them and to have the facts verified before handling them seriously according to party discipline and state law. At the same time, it is necessary to make the system complete and perfect, so as to efficiently stop up the loopholes.

GUANGMING RIBAO HAILS BOOK ON NORTHWEST PIONEERS

Book Honors Intellectuals

HK230427 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "'Songs of Pioneers,' a Collection of Newsletters and Reports, Will Be Published Soon"]

[Text] "Songs of Pioneers," a collection of newsletters and reports which reflect the significant contributions made by the scientific and technological personnel at various fronts and their arduous struggles in exploiting and building the great northwest, will be published and put on sale very soon. Comrade Deng Liqun wrote a preface to the collection entitled "Mingle With the Blood of the People" and praised them as "the pioneers of the great northwest and heroes of the socialist construction cause."

This book, edited and published by the Ningxia People's Publishing House, contains approximately 350,000 characters. According to the book, most of the 60 scientific and technological workers who have settled down in the great northwest came from Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin and some were from local minority nationalities.

Among them were Peng Jiamu who went to Xinjiang on several occasions and died while conducting a survey of Lop Nur; Zhang Tongxing who was honored with the title of "Life Risker" of the modernization of national defense; Yang Liankang who suffered persecution during the 10 years of internal turmoil and who continued to pursue scientific studies in prison; Wang Ganchang, a noted physicist who went to the nuclear experimental base in the northwest in the 1960's, and so on. Their moving deeds in braving hardships and dangers and devoting themselves to the construction cause of the northwest will impel more people to plunge into cause of building the great northwest.

Deng Liqun Writes Preface

HK230429 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 1

[Article By Deng Liqun: "Mingle With the Blood of the People -- Preface to 'Songs of Pioneers'"]

[Text] During my inspection tour of some provinces and autonomous regions in 1983, I was deeply moved after witnessing and hearing about the deeds of some intellectuals who made contributions under arduous conditions. This book includes relevant materials which will enable the readers to become acquainted in a concentrated form with the style and outlook of the advanced figures among the intellectuals of several generations, thereby receiving education, enhancing their enthusiasm, and conscientiously doing their work in a better manner. This is a matter which deserves commendation.

The figures introduced in this book include intellectuals of the older generation, young and middle-aged intellectuals, intellectuals who were born and grew up in the northwest, and intellectuals who come from the beautiful south, the luxurious large cities, and even from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. Although their experiences, specialties, and academic attainments differ from each other, they are inspired by a common ideal and have plunged into the seething life of exploiting the great northwest with the full enthusiasm of cherishing the motherland and socialism. Large numbers of modern factories and thousands of li of green farmland have replaced the barren mountain ridges and the Gobi which were once covered with sand. This is the result of the hard work of the people of all nationalities in the northwest and is also the embodiment of the sweat and painstaking effort of these intellectuals. They are the pioneers of the great northwest as well as the heroes of the socialist construction cause.

It is the idea of every upright intellectual to contribute all his wisdom and talent to the motherland and the people. The founding of the socialist system provides favorable conditions for the realization of these ideals and for the intellectuals to give full play to their initiative. The intellectuals of the older generation suffered in poverty stricken old China and were unable to render their service to the country, thus they deeply cherish New China. The majority of the intellectuals of the middle-aged and older generations suffered from unjust treatment under the "left" ideology and erroneous policies in the past. However, they never wavered in their faith in socialism and their fervent enthusiasm for work burst out again after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The shift of the focus of the party's work, the victory won by the party in setting things to right, and the remarkable successes achieved in the work of all fields by implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have enhanced their sense of responsibility and have impelled them to work in earnest. Our motherland is progressing, so are our people and intellectuals. They have proved themselves to be a component part of the working class, which is the leading class of our socialist cause.

They are the cream of our nation and are worthy of being understood, depicted, and praised with extreme enthusiasm by our writers, artists, journalists, and propagandists. We must take the tempo of the times precisely from their achievements and the process in which their dispositions took shape. "My Blood Has Mingled With the Blood of the People," the motto of one of the advanced figures, implies the common road they have followed, indicates the basic cause of their progress and major achievements, and reveal the most brilliant part of their dispositions. It is precisely for this reason that they have sincerely cherished their motherland and have advanced unceasingly along the patriotic road. For example, the Man nationality expert in biological products introduced in the book was eager to join the ranks of the communists even when he was 85. Communist ideology and the splendid prospects of communism have attracted and encouraged them, have become their soul, and have turned into their inner motive force impelling them to work hard and selflessly. This is exactly a common phenomenon of our times. It is the image of the socialist intellectuals in China today and also the image of the intellectuals trained and needed by the socialist cause in China today and tomorrow.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY REFORM VIEWED

OW230545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "A Major Breakthrough"]

[Text] Separating government from the enterprises and putting them under lower administrative levels is an important reform in the management system of machine-building industry. It is also a major breakthrough in the reform of China's economic management system. For a long time the machine-building industry had a system of management by various departments and administrative levels. The machine-building plants throughout the country, which number about 100,000, had been placed under some 30 departments at six administrative levels -- ministry, province, city, county, commune, and production brigade. The waste and excesses had hindered the country's further development. It is imperative to radically change the situation.

The key to successful reform of the management system of machine-building industry lies in gradually separating the government from the enterprises by expanding the enterprises' decisionmaking powers, streamlining government at various levels, and delegating authority to lower levels, in order to resolve the problem of separated regions and departments, remove the barriers between different regions and departments, and develop various forms of association and specialized cooperation.

After carrying out reform, the Ministry of Machine-building Industry will be a functioning department of the State Council in charge of the machine-building industry throughout the country. It will be mainly responsible for doing a good job in the management of principles, policies, overall planning, overall balance, coordination, and service supervision of the machine-building industry. From now on this ministry's work will be geared to the needs of the industry as a whole. The ministry will organize and manage the country's machine-building industry in a unified way, by using means of economic regulation and through administrative legislation, in order to better serve the purpose of accelerating the four modernizations. The reform is of great significance in the development of the machine-building industry and the restructuring of the industry as a whole. All regions and departments must be fully aware of the necessity and importance of the reform and must actively support and closely coordinate with the reform in order to ensure the smooth implementation of reform in China's industrial management system.

CADRE INTERVIEWED ON AFFORESTATION POLICY

HK221004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 84 p 2

[Report: "Responsible comrade of the Ministry of Forestry interviewed on the policy of afforesting barren hills and beaches"]

[Text] Following the further relaxation of the policy on afforestation, the masses have been more active in exploiting barren hills and beaches and in planting trees. A large number of households and integrated bodies specializing in afforestation have emerged in various localities, vying with one another to invest money and labor force in barren hills and beaches. The mass movement to make the motherland green is in the ascendant and the situation is very good.

In this new situation, some problems have emerged and demand prompt solutions. With regard to these problems, a responsible comrade of the Ministry of Forestry granted an interview to our reporter, demanding that various localities properly implement the policy on afforesting barren hills and beaches.

1. The problem of the contract period for afforesting barren hills and beaches. People in some localities said that the contract period for afforesting barren hills and beaches was too short, that contractors could receive no benefits within the contract period, and that this hampered the initiative of the masses in carrying out afforestation. As the period of forestry production is long and capital turnover is slow, it is impossible to make a profit within a short time, and it is reasonable to ask for an extension of the contract period. This problem merits close attention and demands a conscientious solution. Central Document No 3 (1984) carries explicit stipulations with regard to this problem. These stipulations correspond to the demand of the masses. We should propagate and implement the spirit of the Central Documents No 1 and No 3 issued this year and make the party's policy known to the masses so that they can properly implement the party's policy on extending the contract period for afforesting barren hills and beaches. How long should the contract period be? It depends on local natural conditions, the type of forest and trees, and other items stipulated in the contract. For example, in planting a timber forest, the contract period should at least cover one lumbering period, which is generally 30 years, 50 years, or even longer. Whether we can say that the contract period is appropriately fixed depends on whether the contractor can make a profit within the contract period.

2. The problem of the contracted area.

As barren hills and management ability are different, it is normal that different people choose different areas in contracting land. Some people with skills and a talent for management have undertaken larger areas of land than others. This is beneficial to accelerating the work of making the motherland green. It is good thing and should be allowed and supported. Generally speaking, those who are bold in making a heavy investment in barren hills and beaches are pioneers who dare to take risks. They represent the advanced productive forces in forestry. It is necessary to protect the legal rights and interests of households contracting to afforest large areas of barren hills and beaches. It is absolutely impermissible to cancel contracts which have been signed and to reparcel barren hills and beaches contracted out to those households because some people have objected to the division of the barren hills and beaches. In regions where there are many barren hills and beaches, the masses should be allowed to pool capital to contract to afforest large areas of barren hills and beaches, and no limits should be set on the area to be contracted so long as the contractors have the ability to manage it.

3. The problem concerning the right to inherit and transfer contracted barren hills and beaches.

Some people are afraid that after the distribution of private hills and responsibility hills, there will be a change in the policy as it takes so long to grow trees and to make profits from growing trees. In fact, with regard to solving this problem, the central authorities have an explicit stipulation, which clarifies that "the right of contract can be inherited and transferred." In other words, in compliance with the conditions provided by the contract, the contractor is allowed to transfer in terms of money the wealth he has created or to ask that others inherit the wealth. Transferring or inheriting wealth does not mean the termination of a contract but the replacement of one contractor by another. The terms provided by the contract will continue to be implemented by the transferee or the inheritor. In the course of growing a forest, the contractor is allowed to transfer in terms of money the wealth to which he is entitled, such as adult trees, young trees, or middle-aged trees. This is a very important policy which reflects that the masses are the masters of forests and mountains. Only with this policy, can the commercialization of forestry have a new content. This policy will enable the contractor to benefit earlier, to enjoy the results of his labor earlier, and to fully and incessantly display his initiative in investing money and labor force in barren hills and beaches.

YU GUANGYUAN ON 'MEDIUMSCOPIC' ECONOMIC ISSUES

HK131401 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Yu Guangyuan originally carried in JINGJI XIAOYI BAO [ECONOMIC RESULTS NEWSPAPER]: "Smug Calculations"]

[Text] Mediumscopic [zhongguang 0022 6034] economic issues is a concept that has been presented in order to attain the following aim of smug calculations: Each project -- the project here can be a kind of method, measures or technology -- is a minor one on its own, but if it can be widely popularized in a large country like ours, it will bring an average total annual income of 500 million yuan for our society. This income will not necessarily be included in the figure of our national income. For example, the products produced by our peasants can be consumed by themselves. I also take into account this kind of income. If we can find 200 such projects, we will get 100 billion yuan every year and this will be a splendid achievement. Therefore, I advocate that we all make efforts to discover such kind of projects and increase the number of these projects to 200.

This kind of project must be discovered by the masses in their creative work. At the same time, we should more diligently use our brains, conscientiously ponder and discuss any suggestions, and thus strive to clearly turn these ideas into projects. In this process, our criteria for this kind of project can be lowered a little and we should also grasp the projects that will bring us less than 500 million yuan. For 500 million yuan is only an average criterion of our smug calculations; therefore, we allow some projects to bring less than 500 million yuan each, but some of the projects may bring more than 500 million yuan each.

Of course, it is not easy to find 200 such projects, but I think that we will be able to find them. Recently I have been enthusiastic in advocating the popularization of "breeding flies in cages." [maggots bred to be used as poultry feed] Most of our peasants can do that, even if it is not possible for every rural household to do that. If this can increase the income of each rural household by 5 yuan, this will mean a total of 1 billion yuan for our country.

Another example is to grow grapes in peasants' courtyards. If grapes are grown in the courtyards of 100 million of our 200 million rural households and if two grape trees are grown in each of these courtyards, the income will be 20 yuan for each household and 2 billion yuan for the country and this will not cause any inconvenience for these households in using their courtyards. Some people **wonder** what we should do if we cannot sell so many grapes. Our peasants can eat the grapes themselves and thus improve their livelihood.

I do not want to fix a deadline for the fulfillment of this task and it can be done in 1, 2, or 3 years. I am confident that if we all make efforts to discover such projects, the number of such projects will rise. There is no time limit for the work, but the number -- 200 -- is fixed; therefore, we will be able to fulfill this task. Of course, the shorter the time that we will have spent in fulfilling this task, the better. However, the length of time depends on our efforts.

I only hope one thing, namely, I hope that people will not look down upon and turn a cold eye on such projects because separately, these projects are all minor matters. Moreover, the reason why such small projects can play a major role is because of the popularization of them. If our propaganda organizations are not enthusiastic in popularizing them, it will be impossible for these projects to have a status of being "mediumsopic economic issues."

Fortunately, we have a newspaper, the JINGJI XIAOYI BAO, which is particularly enthusiastic in making propaganda about "mediumsopic economic issues." Of course, this newspaper also undertakes the task of publicizing other ideas and methods that will be able to lead to an increase in our economic results. Moreover, many other newspapers have become increasingly interested in this. That is why, though we still have a long way to go in attaining this aim, I am confident that we will not fail to attain it.

QIAN XUESEN AT SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENCE OF THINKING

HK180802 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Liu Sa: "Qian Xuesen Speaks at the First National Symposium on the Science of Thinking" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] EDITOR'S NOTE: THE SCIENCE OF THINKING IS A HIGHLY COMPREHENSIVE, LARGE BRANCH OF MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IS CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE NEW TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SO-CALLED FIFTH-GENERATION COMPUTER PROPOSED BY JAPAN COULD NOT HAVE BEEN INVENTED WITHOUT THE SCIENCE OF THINKING. ALSO, THE SCIENCE OF THINKING IS APPLIED TO THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND TO POLICY-MAKING MANAGEMENT. IT IS A BRANCH OF LEARNING THAT ENABLES PEOPLE TO BECOME MORE INTELLIGENT. ITS DEVELOPMENT WILL HAVE A FAR-REACHING BEARING ON COMPUTER SCIENCE, THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION, AND LITERATURE AND ART. THE SCIENCE OF THINKING MERITS PEOPLE'S CLOSE ATTENTION. [end editor's note]

After long-term preparations, the first national academic symposium on the science of thinking was convened in Beijing on 7 August. Comrade Qian Xuesen made a 6-hour speech at the symposium, stressing that the study of the science of thinking is faced with glorious and important tasks and that a sense of urgency is required.

Qian Xuesen said: Why is a sense of urgency required? On 9 October last year, Premier Zhao issued an important instruction requiring us to study ways to deal with the new technical revolution in the new situation. The key issue of the current discussion on the new technical revolution is information and an information society, or in other words, the socialization of information.

Studying the way to deal with the new technical revolution means studying the way to raise information transmission, knowledge, and intelligence to a new level so that they can become productive forces. Extracting knowledge from a tremendous amount of information in order to turn knowledge into a productive force requires the application of the science of thinking and is a task the science of thinking should fulfill.

Qian Xuesen said: What is knowledge? At the mention of knowledge, many people often think of science -- systematic natural science, engineering technology, and the social sciences. But knowledge does not only embrace these. People have understood many things in their practice, but some of the things have not been embodied in science. These are experiences. On many occasions traditional Chinese medicine is used to cure illnesses according to experiences. This is knowledge, the spiritual wealth of man. But it is not modern science. Let us call it prescience, that is, practical experience of man which has not been embodied in a scientific system. Summing up and properly organizing prescience in order to embody it in a scientific system requires the application of the science of thinking and is a glorious task of the science of thinking. So studying the science of thinking is really a task of primary importance.

While referring to thinking in images [xingxiang siwei 1748 6272 1835 4850], Comrade Qian Xuesen said that it is the most important content of the study of the science of thinking as well as a breakthrough point in the study of the science of thinking. The study of thinking in images will raise man's practical experiences to a scientific level and will turn prescience into science. Therefore, such study will not only bring about a scientific revolution (a leap in man's understanding of the objective world), but also promote the development of the organs of intelligence as well as initiate a technical revolution (a technical leap in man's activities to reform the objectives world).

Qian Xuesen also presented new ideas on the system and structure of the science of socio-thinking, thinking in inspirations [linggan siwei 7227 1949 1835 4850], and the science of thinking.

Specialists and scholars from various parts of the country who participate in the study of the science of thinking attended the symposium. They were Hu Shihua, Hu Jinan, Li Zehou, Li Jiazhi, Zhang Guangjian, Ma Xiwen, and Chen Lin. Also present at the symposium, despite his illness, was Gao Shiqi, a writer famous for popularizing science and one always enthusiastic about the study of the science of thinking. Leaders of the China Association for Science and Technology also attended the symposium.

Symposium Concludes

HK180800 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Liu Sa: "The National Symposium on the Science of Thinking Closes -- A Preparatory Group for the Proposed Society of the Science of Thinking Is Established"]

[Text] The first national academic symposium on the science of thinking concluded in Beijing on 11 August.

To further promote the study of the science of thinking, the symposium decided to establish a society of the science of thinking, for which a preparatory group has been formed by the symposium. Famous scientist Qian Xuesen; Gao Shiqi, a writer who is famous for popularizing science; Li Zhuang, secretary general of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense; and Wu Yunduo, secretary general of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, have been appointed advisers to the group.

Zhang Guangjian has been appointed group leader and Tian Yun deputy group leader. Members of the group are: Ma Huaxiao, Ma Xiwen, Liu Guanwen, Liu Kuilin, Liu Jinlong, Chen Lin, Li Baoheng, Li Dehua, Ouyang Feng, Hu Jinan, Gao Zhiqi, Huang Haosen, Yang Chunding, and Dai Ruwei.

The preparatory group of the proposed society of the science of thinking will, together with comrades who are interested in the study of the science of thinking, study logical thinking, the organs of intelligence, the science of thinking, thinking in images, and the science of socio-thinking. The results of such study will directly serve computer science, the science of information, the science of policymaking, and the science of management.

MORE FOREIGN CAPITAL IMPORTS TO XIAMEN REPORTED

HK240633 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0020 GMT 24 Aug 84

["'Many and More' in the Drive of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to Import Foreign Capital". -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Fuzhou, August 23 (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- From January to July this year, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone signed 53 contracts on importing foreign capital, over 35 percent more than the total number of contracts signed in the previous 3 years. The total investment amounts to more than \$210 million, exceeding last year's total. Among these items, 40 are joint ventures, 2 are to be run by sole proprietors, and 11 are to be run on a cooperative basis or in some other manner. Industrial items account for 43 percent.

Viewed from negotiations on import and contracts signed this year, the number of contracts signed has increased by a relatively large margin, and a new tendency of "many and more" has emerged: 1) Many have come from the financial circles and big financial groups, from Japan and the United States in particular, and they have shown a great interest. 2) A greater number of contracts are of large or medium size. Seven of these are for over \$10 million each; 3) More businessmen have come from Europe, America, and Japan. Five contracts have been signed with these countries and the investment accounts for one-third of the total investment. 4) More projects are of the technology-intensive type, such as electronics instruments for navigation, multi-use telephones, a complete set of equipment for a satellite TV ground station, and so on.

To date nearly one-third of the above contracts are being carried out. It is estimated that the number which can be put into operation (which can start business) by the end of this year will be much greater than that of last year.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN FUJIAN SOARS IN 1984

OW231248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Fuzhou, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Fujian Province signed 57 contracts with overseas firms in the first half of 1984 involving foreign investment worth 63,270,000 U.S. dollars -- 26 times the figure for the same period of 1983.

The contracts include compensation trade, joint ventures, cooperative businesses and enterprises with sole foreign investment, said Zhao Zongxin, director of the provincial commission of foreign economic relations and trade. Eighty-eight contracts for imports of technology and equipment were also approved during the first six months of this year. "More deals will be concluded with foreign companies in the second half of this year," Zhao said.

Under a contract signed in Beijing in July, the American Eastman Kodak Company will provide the Xiamen Photo Sensitising Co Ltd, with technology and equipment for a complete color film and paper production line. Another contract effective from July 27 involves the Zhangzhou General Electrical Appliance Factory importing refrigerator production technology and a production line from Zanussi Elettrodomestici SPA of Italy. The line will produce 50,000 units a year. Since 1980 the Xiamen cigarette factory has been cooperating with the American Reynolds Tobacco Company in "Camel" cigarette production. To step up cooperation, two partners signed a contract in May to set up the Hua Mei Tobacco Co Ltd, in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

Zhao pointed out that the provincial capital of Fuzhou had been listed as one of China's 14 coastal cities to open wider to the outside world. The Xiamen zone had also been extended from the previous 2.5 square kilometers to 130 square kilometers. Efforts have been made in the past few years to speed up construction of communications facilities, airports, wharves, railways and hotels.

JIANGXI PEASANTS FORM ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS

OW232112 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The more than 3,000 specialized households in Xingzi County which are the first to become well off, with foresight and an ambition to do big business in the course of commodity production, are voluntarily joining with each other to form various economic associations [jing ji lian he ti]. There have been 1,383 various economic associations in the county.

Inspired by this year's Document No 1 of the central authorities, the specialized households in Xingzi County have affirmed their faith in the party's policy of making the people well-to-do. They want to become richer; in particular, they want to develop large-scale commodity production.

In view of the situation, the Xingzi County party committee held a meeting of responsible persons of eight departments, including the departments of commerce, supply and marketing cooperatives, agriculture, forestry, and banks. The meeting decided the departments concerned should help relevant specialized households solve major problems.

(Guo Yuejin), of a household specialized in chicken breeding in (Shuca) production brigade in (Nankang) town planned to raise 10,000 chicken and earn 10,000 yuan in profit this year.

In the first half of this year, he was prepared to close down the chicken farm because of a labor shortage and difficulty in fodder and chicken transport caused by lack of a driver for his truck. After county party committee Secretary (Hu Yuzhong) learned about (Guo's) situation, he helped him find a good driver. The driver entered into a partnership with (Guo) in running the chicken farm together. At present, (Guo Yuejin) has fulfilled more than 60 percent of his chicken deliveries to the state.

By the end of July there were 607 permanent associations of various descriptions, 421 seasonal labor associations, 172 technical associations, and 183 capital associations in Xingzi County. There are now nearly 4,000 specialized households in the county, as compared with some 3,400 in 1983.

FUZHOU PLA STUDIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION ROLE

OW240611 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The party committee and leading body of a certain corps under the Fuzhou Military Region have recently concentrated their time on studying the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution. While engaged in the study, they have conscientiously eliminated the leftist influence and initially summed up their experiences and lessons in connection with the tasks of three-supports and two-militaries tasks they carried out in the Cultural Revolution.

A leading comrade of the party committee said: Our corps carried out the three-supports and two-militaries tasks in some areas in southern Fujian during the Cultural Revolution. Although we played a positive role in stabilizing the situation in those areas, the negative consequences that arose are evident.

A leading comrade said: Although I did not participate in carrying out the three-supports and two-militaries tasks, this does not mean that I was not influenced by leftist ideas or involved in some factions. He expressed the determination to conscientiously eliminate the leftist ideas from his mind and the factionalist influence on him.

The leading comrade of the party committee also discussed the negative consequences and problems remaining from carrying out the three-supports and two-militaries tasks. Some of these negative consequences and problems were caused by the former leading body, but the present leading body should make vigorous efforts to deal with their aftermath.

Members of the party committee and leading body of the corps expressed the determination to carry out extensive education on the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution, to eliminate the negative consequences of the three-supports and two-militaries tasks, and to take practical action in writing a new chapter on supporting the government and cherishing the people.

SHANGHAI: TASTE FOR 'FINER THINGS' NOT BOURGEOIS

OW231426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- People with a taste for the finer things in life need not worry about being labelled "bourgeois", says an article in WEN HUI BAO received here today.

China's recent economic gains have allowed many people to eat better food and wear nicer clothes. Some have even bought cars, the Shanghai newspaper says. These developments are a source of great joy for the majority. But they are also viewed with shock by others, who are afraid that this might begin a slide into the "bourgeois ways of life."

These people, the article says, are under the influence of "leftist" thinking. Is it reasonable that only the bourgeoisie should pay attention to their food, clothing and recreation, while the proletariat barely keep themselves fed and clad? it asks.

This narrow-minded conservatism is entirely incompatible with the Chinese people's eagerness to make progress and build a better life through socialism, the article says. Simplicity and frugality are both virtues, it adds, but this does not mean that people should be satisfied with poverty. The Chinese people have their living standards raised through their diligent hard work, it states.

Certain cases of individuals taking up bourgeois habits of course exist, but they will doubtlessly be repudiated by society, the paper says.

SHANGHAI ENTERPRISES TO ISSUE FIRST STOCKS

OW211224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Collective enterprises in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, are authorized to issue stocks as a way to raise funds to start their businesses, Shanghai banking authorities have stated. This has been the first time for the city to issue stocks since 1949, when New China was founded.

According to a provisional regulation on issuing stocks, formulated by the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China, the stocks are divided into two classes -- one for enterprises owned by the state or collectives and rural production teams, and the other for individual city residents and farmers. Shareholders are entitled to annual interest and profits on their shares. The amount of annual dividend depends on the economic performance of the issuer, floating between three and five percent of the value of the shares. Specialized banks in the city are empowered to issue the stocks on behalf of the firms, the regulation says.

GUANGZHOU PLA ELIMINATES LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK230628 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 1, 2

[Report: "Guangzhou Military Region Logistics Department Eliminates 'Leftist' Influence in Conjunction With Reality of PLA Units"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Military Region Logistics Department CPC Committee Standing Committee has continuously led the education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit in depth. They have linked the realities of their work and ideology with eliminating the effects of the "Cultural Revolution" to make everyone genuinely keep unity with the CPC Central Committee in ideology and politics.

Aiming at the weak theoretical foundation of the cadres in the Logistics Department and their failure to have a clear understanding of the erroneous theoretical ground of the "Cultural Revolution," the Logistics Department CPC Committee Standing Committee has stressed guiding the comrades to analyze the erroneous essence of the theory "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" so as to basically and thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." Their practice has been the following:

First, they have analyzed how the theory "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" came into being and have come to a clear understanding that the "Cultural Revolution" was initiated precisely under the guidance of this erroneous theory. They recalled that the erroneous slogans "Never Forget Class Struggle" proposed in 1962, "Criticize the Capitalist-Readers Within the Party" proposed in 1965, and the "16 May" Circular issued in 1966 made this theory concrete. Hence, this erroneous practice of the "Cultural Revolution" was launched. Later, the practice was summed up into six major points and the erroneous assertion that "a whole capitalist class exists within the party" took this erroneous theory to its zenith, with its pernicious influences affecting the whole country. Therefore, if the "Cultural Revolution" is to be thoroughly negated, the theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" must first be thoroughly negated.

Second, they have analyzed the chief content of the theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and have come to a clear understanding of the erroneous essence of this theory. The comrades of the Barracks Department said: This set of theories made an erroneous estimation of the class conditions in our country's socialist period and fabricated the saying that "there is a capitalist class within the party" and that "there are a large number of capitalist agents from the central level to the localities." Hence, "It is imperative to carry out the revolution by one class overthrowing the other." In such aspects as the target of revolution, its tasks, principles and policies, this theory entirely deviated from the actual conditions of society and party and violated the principle of scientific socialism. Hence, it is entirely wrong.

Third, they have analyzed the danger of the practice of the theory "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and have come to a clear understanding that this theory's results have been extremely grave. A host of facts have been cited to profoundly explain the that "Cultural Revolution" which took root in this theory brought about a disaster to the whole party and the whole country. It was a great turmoil in politics, a big regression in the economy, an unheard-of catastrophe in culture, and a tremendous sabotage of the party's style and social atmosphere. Therefore, it can be seen that the theory "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" accomplished nothing for the party and the people.

On the basis of raising their understanding, the CPC Committee Standing Committee guided the comrades to a clear understanding of the grave and negative effects of "three supports and two militaries." They have come to see that on the whole, "supporting the broad masses of the left" meant to support particular factors, with bad effects. Some comrades of the Ordnance and Finance Departments who participated in "supporting the broad masses of the left" said: Although we did not take a direct part in factional activities in "supporting the broad masses of the left," we did lean toward one of the factions, and we were not innocent "outsiders." We should raise our understanding and thoroughly eliminate the effects of factionalism through the current study. The CPC Committee Standing Committee has also guided the cadres of the organs to a clear understanding of the sabotage in logistics building brought about by the "Cultural Revolution." They recalled that during the "Cultural Revolution" a large number of intellectuals in various units of the Logistics Department were attacked and persecuted, with some labelled "reactionary authorities" and driven to the countryside to accept what was called "reeducation." In 1969 alone, more than 60 technical backbone elements in a hospital under the military region were handled erroneously. At the same time, such "leftist" practices have left an aftermath of "looking down upon knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals" in the minds of some comrades. We must thoroughly eradicate such pernicious influences and further implement the party's policies on intellectuals.

GUANGXI ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM COMMITTEE

HK240358 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] To strengthen leadership over economic structural reform work throughout the region, the regional CPC Committee recently decided to set up a regional structural reform committee with Comrade Wei Chunshu as chairman and Comrades Wang Zhuguang, Wang Rongzhen, (Luo Ming), (Ou Jimen), and (Xuan Yuanzhong) as vice chairmen. The regional structural reform committee will set up a general office under it.

The regional CPC Committee recently discussed the problems of how to strengthen leadership over the utilization of foreign capital in the course of opening to foreign countries. It held: To create a new situation in utilizing foreign capital is an important measure for advancing our region's economic construction and bringing about an upswing in Guangxi. In view of this, the regional CPC Committee decided to set up a foreign capital utilization leadership group, which will be responsible for the utilization and coordination of foreign capital. The leadership group is headed by Comrade Huang Yun with Comrade (He Zhi) as its deputy. In addition, the regional Economics and Trade Department will be changed to the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations to strengthen unified leadership over foreign economic relations.

HENAN'S LIU JIE AT MEETING APPROVING NEW LEADERS

HK240140 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The first plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee held its second meeting this morning. Present were Liu Jie, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, and Zhao Di, deputy secretaries; Standing Committee members (Song Daoshu), (Zhang Zigang), (Lin Yinghai), Yao Xia, (Yao Minxue), Hou Zhiying, and (Qin Kcai). Comrade Liu Zhengwei presided. Comrade Liu Jie made an important speech. The meeting approved the chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission elected by the first meeting of the commission, and the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission elected by the first meeting of the commission. Members of these two commissions attended the meeting as observers.

The following is the list of members of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang -- female, Zhang Chiexia, Lin Xiao, Yue Xiaoxia, (Yuan Long), Cui Guanghua, and Han Jingcao. Yu Yichuan is chairman and Li Baoguang and Han Jingcao are vice chairman.

The following is the list of names of the Standing Committee of the provincial discipline Inspection Commission, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Wei Xinghua), (Fang Wenyuan), (Sun Reqing), (Li Lianggao), (Lin Yinghai), (Zhao Linjie), (Liv Bo), and (Huang Peizhi). (Lin Yinghai) is secretary and (Zhao Linjie) and (Sun Renqing) are deputy secretaries.

DUAN YUANLAI CASE EDUCATES HUNAN PREFECTURE

HK230855 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Since the middle of August, party organizations at all levels in Changde Prefecture have used the typical case of Duan Yuanlai to conduct education from top to bottom in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution for the cadres and the masses to enable them to fully understand the harmful influence of the Cultural Revolution and the necessity of totally negating it. Many of them have stood up to expose the people involved in the case of Duan Yuanlai and to disclose the events relating to this case so that a breakthrough has now been made in dealing with the case, demolishing the wall of people, and breaking the web of relationships.

The Changde Prefectural CPC Committee has organized the cadres and the masses to expose the situation and make reports centered on the following seven problems:

1. How could a proven murderer reverse verdicts and be discharged from prison?
2. Why were three secretaries of the cigarette factory driven away, and why was Duan promoted a grade higher each time a secretary was driven away?
3. Why did the investigations conducted by three work groups come to no conclusions?
4. Why were articles that flattered Duan approved and published by the then leaders of the prefectural CPC Committee and the commissioner's office?
5. Why was the case not placed on file for investigation after Duan's economic problem was exposed?
6. Why was such a case of a typical person of three categories like Duan not placed on file for investigation?
7. Why did some leading persons show the utmost concern about Duan Yuanlai, who did all kinds of evil, and why did they even praise him?

This series of why's shows the case of Duan is not isolated and that there was a wall of people and webs of relationships behind Duan Yuanlai. The cadres and the masses are filled with indignation, have conscientiously overcome factionalism, and have exposed and reported some 30 clues to Duan's case. The cadres and the masses have happily said that as the prefectural CPC Committee has begun to take up this case, Changde is full of promise.

GUIZHOU RESERVES CONDUCT FIRST MILITARY EXERCISE

HK240315 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the reserve service units in Guizhou recently carried out an exercise with live ammunition in a certain place in southern Guizhou. This exercise was on a large scale, and the demands set on it were high. It was the first exercise of its type to be held since the province organized reserve service units. The principle of arduous and strict training was followed, and the exercise was based on the requirements of opposing a future war of aggression. It was carried out in accordance with the demands of the new military service law and with the relevant items of wartime troop mobilization. During the exercise the commanders and fighters of the reserve service units succeeded in moving into action as soon as the order was given. As a result the exercise was a complete success. Responsible comrades of the provincial government and Military District and Qiannan Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee and government watched the military examination and reviewed the units.

GUIZHOU PARTY SCHOOL NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK240313 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] In the course of party rectification studies, the Party School of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee has conducted education for the party members in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. It has thus eliminated the influence of factionalism and strengthened unity.

The party school is part of the first batch of units carrying out party rectification. During the stage of studying documents, the party members in the school, especially those in each staff room, held that the Great Cultural Revolution was wrong in both theory and should be totally negated. However, certain comrades lacked a clear understanding of the point that all factions were wrong and should be totally negated. They always maintained that the rebel faction was completely wrong, whereas the conservative faction had not apparently made great mistakes.

In conducting education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the party committee of the school paid great attention to solving this problem. They first studied "Resolutions on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the CPC Central Committee and other party rectification documents to enhance theoretical understanding of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. After that, they talked about the lessons and experiences they should absorb in light of what had happened to themselves, and especially their activities during the Great Cultural Revolution. In particular, in view of the fact that after the reopening of the party school its personnel came from all parts of the province and did not know very much about how others had performed during the Cultural Revolution, the CPC Committee advocated that during study meetings the party members take the initiative to introduce their Cultural Revolution performance. Stress was laid on self-summation of experiences and lessons. The party-member cadres talked about this first and the ordinary party matters afterwards. As a result of these contacts and discussions, everyone gained further understanding of the harm done by the Great Cultural Revolution.

SICHUAN OUTMODED LAWS, DOCUMENTS SORTED OUT

HK220853 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The 50 subordinate departments of the provincial government have seriously sorted out old and outmoded laws, regulations, and documents relating to policies, have formulated some new policies and regulations one after another, have further corrected guiding ideology in work, and have promoted work at the stage of rectification and correction of defects.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial government has issued 671 laws, regulations, and documents relating to policies. After sorting them out, all the departments agreed that 406 of them remain in force, 183 are invalid and abrogated, and 82 conflict with the spirit of Documents No 1 of 1983 and 1984 of the central authorities and with the policies now in force, do not conform to the requirements for further enlivening the economy and for vigorously developing socialist commodity production, and need revision.

Regarding the documents which need revision, in the light of their varying circumstances, four methods have been proposed to deal with them. In the course of sorting out outmoded documents relating to laws and policies, many units have paid attention to simultaneously sorting them out and correcting their defects. Where conditions are mature and correction can be immediately made, they have quickly taken measures to carry out rectification and correction of defects.

While sorting out and appraising documents, the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department has seriously grasped legislative work. Of the four legislative tasks for this year, it has completed three. Many departments have linked sorting out outmoded laws, regulations, systems, and specific policies closely with the reform being carried out in their own departments so as to subordinate their work and their principles of work to and serve even better the general objective of the whole party and to make their work and their principles of work conform to our province's requirements for enriching the people and improving the province's economic position. Thus, reform can develop in depth.

Some 20 departments, including the provincial Planning and Economic Committee, the Finance Department, the Commerce Department, the Supply and Marketing Cooperative, the Hydroelectric Power Department, the Public Security Department, the Urban Construction and Environmental Protection Department, and the People's Bank, have organized their cadres with some knowledge of policies and who are versed in work, into special groups, which, under the leadership of leading comrades, have grasped the work of sorting out policies, laws, and regulations and the work of rectification and correction of defects. They have achieved good results.

YUNNAN PLA PROTECTS HARVESTERS NEAR BORDER

HK231329 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The first company of a certain PLA border defense unit stationed in the Lao Shan area sent armed personnel to protect the masses carrying out autumn harvesting in its locality.

Over recent days, due to the fact that Vietnamese troops had constantly opened fire on our territory with rifles and artillery and had sent special agents to sneak into our territory to carry out harassing and sabotage activities, the masses had been unable to reap many ripe crops in the Lao Shan border area and had been burning with impatience.

The first company of a certain PLA border defense unit sent armed personnel to learn and to keep watch on the enemy's situation and to protect the masses reaping crops. An area of land on which peaches had been grown, in (Yaobazhai) Village, (Tianbao) Township, is only some 200 meters from the border. The fighters stood fast at their posts for 2 days and 2 nights, despite scorching sun in the daytime and mosquito and other insect bites at night, so that the masses could safely reap some 3,000 jin of peaches and grain and crops and take them home.

LI XIMING ADDRESSES BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE

HK230956 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "The CPC Central Committee Approves the Establishment of the New Leading Body of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held its third enlarged plenary session. The namelist of secretaries, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee, which was approved by the CPC Central Committee, was conveyed at the meeting. Comrade Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a report entitled "Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership, Create a New Situation in the Work of Our Capital."

In his report, Comrade Li Ximing pointed out that some veteran comrades have withdrawn from the first-line posts during this reorganization of the leading body. Some of them will continue to guide our work from their posts as Standing Committee members of the Central Advisory Commission, members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and members of the municipal Advisory Committee. Some will concentrate their efforts on the work of local power organs, become advisers to the municipal government, and engage in organizing and guiding some development and exploitation work. For many years these veteran comrades have made unremitting efforts and worked very hard for the party's cause and have made important contributions to the construction of our capital. The party members and people of our city will never forget their contributions. Although they have withdrawn from their first-line posts in the municipal CPC Committee and government, the future modernization drive of the capital still needs their care, support, and guidance.

On the question of how to further strengthen and improve party leadership in the new situation and open up new prospects in the work of our capital, Comrade Li Ximing made the following three suggestions:

1. To strengthen and improve party leadership it is necessary to set higher demands on and do a good job in party rectification. Comrade Li Ximing emphasized that the CPC Central Committee has made a very high demand for the party rectification in Beijing. We must follow the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and continue to make high demands on ourselves so that the party rectification will not be carried out perfunctorily. We must effectively solve the problem of the three impurities within our party through this rectification, fulfill the four tasks for party rectification, and reach the five standards of the acceptance tests so that the CPC organizations at all levels in our city can be built into **strongholds** for uniting the the people and leading the modernization drive in the capital.
2. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over the reform and improve party leadership during the reform. Comrade Li Ximing pointed out that reform is being carried out step by step on all fronts in this city, with the emphasis being laid on the reform of the economic system, and a new high tide has already appeared. Practice shows that in order to quicken the pace of construction in the capital, it is necessary to carry out bold reforms and make up our minds to establish the new. Only by carrying out the reform can we make further progress. There will be no bright future from sticking with old and outdated conventions. The CPC organizations at all levels in our city, as well as all party members and people, must display the spirit of opening to the outside world, development, and exploitation; break with conservatism, monopoly, and the phenomenon of everybody eating from the same big pot; continuously push forward the reform on various fronts; and endeavor to create a new situation in the construction of modernization in our capital. At present, to strengthen party leadership over the reform, it is necessary to mainly grasp the following links:

to further emancipate the mind and eliminate obstructions to the reform; to acquire a clear understanding of the purpose of reform and follow a correct direction in the reform; to firmly grasp the work of simplifying administration in party and government organs, transferring power to the lower levels, and reforming the system; and to give full play to the superiority of the capital and promote its construction by mobilizing initiative in various fields. Comrade Li Ximing emphasized it is necessary to make constant efforts to eliminate conservatism and arrogance; to actively seek support from various central departments, fraternal provinces and cities, and the broad masses of people; to make use of foreign funds, technology, equipment, and talented people; and to conscientiously study and learn from the experiences of the special zones, the areas opened to the outside world, and the cities where comprehensive reform of the economic system has been carried out, and combine these experiences with the specific superiority of Beijing so as to open up new prospects in the capital's modernization construction.

3. It is necessary to raise the level of party leadership and improve ideological and political work to suit the needs of the new situation and new tasks. Comrade Li Ximing pointed out that only when ideological and political work is strengthened under the party's leadership can a good political situation and good social atmosphere be created and can we have a good mental attitude. This is the most important guarantee for the realization of socialist modernization. In light of the confused ideas existing among some comrades, he pointed out that the division of work between the party and the government means strengthening rather than weakening party leadership; the practice of the factory director's responsibility system means entrusting the CPC organizations in enterprises with more duties, not fewer duties; and that shifting of the whole party's focus of work means setting higher, not lower, demands on the party's leading cadres at various levels. Under the new situation, it is necessary to make great efforts to improve the political, theoretical, cultural, and professional quality of political cadres.

In his speech Comrade Li Ximing emphasized it is a great honor to work in the capital. No matter what we are doing, we must serve the people and hold ourselves responsible to them. We must acquire a firm idea of serving the central authorities, the whole country, our international contacts, and the people of the whole city. At present, in the process of reform it is necessary to mobilize the whole party and the whole city to forcefully improve the attitude and quality of service in all trades and professions and strive for a marked change in our service work in a short period of time so as to maintain and raise the capital's prestige.

Comrades Jiao Ruoyu and Zhao Pengfei also spoke at the meeting. They pointed out the establishment of the new leading body, composed of members in the prime of life and full of vigor and vitality with a higher cultural and professional level and comparatively richer experiences in practical work, means a gratifying step forward in the direction of making the cadres' contingent younger, more revolutionary, better educated, and more professionally competent. Our veteran comrades who have withdrawn from their first-line posts will surely do what they can to support the work of the new leading body and continue to make contributions to the construction of the capital.

HEBEI PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OUTLINED

HK210700 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government recently invited 27 specialists, scholars, and leading members of relevant departments under the State Council and Beijing Municipality, Tianjin Municipality, and Shanxi Province to participate in Hebei's second symposium on the development strategy for economic, technological, and social development of the province. The symposium was held in Beidaihe, Qinhuangdao City.

A forum was simultaneously held in Shijiazhuang, with the participation of relevant departments directly under the provincial authorities and leading comrades in charge of this work from various prefectures and counties.

Based on the previous study of the province's state of affairs, the meeting held an overall discussion of the provincial strategy for the economic, technological, and social development and further studied the province's strategic goals, focal points, steps, and measures until the end of the century. It provided a scientific basis for drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the plans for trades and sectors of the whole province.

The province's specialists and scholars and those from other provinces expressed their opinions and made many important proposals. The meeting held that the province's economy possesses many advantageous conditions for development on a large scale and has provided a comparatively rich material foundation for the development of Hebei's national economy. It is necessary to broaden our vision so as to make the strategy of developing Hebei harmonize with the development strategy of the whole nation and harmonize with the economy of north China, in particular with the development strategy of Beijing and Tianjin.

The meeting held that while drawing up the development strategy it is necessary to attach attention to the study of trends. For instance, what is the role and place of the economic development of Hebei in the whole country, and what changes will take place in the ownership system? What effect will the rapid growth of commodity economy in the rural areas have on overall economic development? What products of our province are competitive? Truth-seeking analysis should be made of all this.

In developing the rural economy it is necessary to grasp well the four strategic shifts: From a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to a large-scale commodity economy; from laying one-sided stress on the development of cultivation to developing the diversified management of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery in a big way, while also developing cultivation; from single-product agricultural operations to the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, and commerce; and from attaching importance to developing the plains to strengthening the development of mountain areas, the high land, and the coastal areas while also developing the plains.

The improvement of the ecological environment should be regarded as one of the main goals in the development of the rural economy. The strategic goal for Taihang Shan and Yan Shan is to save vegetation, and the key way is to plant trees and grass and build a highly efficient artificial ecological system. The high land should take animal husbandry as the key task, and grass should be planted there.

On mountain slopes, plains, and the suburbs of cities and towns, urban agriculture will be implemented with fresh and live commodities as the key link. At the same time, a good job should be done in town and township industries and urban service trades, which will form a complete set with big industry and will form the three pillars for the suburban rural areas. In the agricultural areas we should go in for the flying bird [fei niao] type rural economy. [production and circulation as the two wings of a bird]

The meeting held that our province should develop such industries as building materials, textiles, garments, foodstuffs, fodder, mining, and metallurgy in a big way.

Energy resources, electricity in particular, and communications and circulation should also be regarded as strategic focal points in the province's economic development. The building of the power industry is lagging behind the development of the national economy. The basic way to solve the strained conditions in the supply of energy resources is persistence in the principle of attaching simultaneous attention to development and the practice of economy. The development of new energy resources such as solar energy, methane, and geothermal energy should also be strengthened.

The key to making a good arrangement in economic relations lies in making circulation lively. The renovation of Hebei's economy relies on the two take-offs, namely, communications and circulation.

The eastern Hebei area is one of the three key bases of the iron and steel industry of the state within this century. It has certain advantages in the deposits of iron ore, communications and transportation, an economic base, or natural resources. The province abounds in salt, oil, and coal resources. As a long-term strategy, the chemical industry should be included.

Our province is one of the textile bases for the whole country. We should make explicit the development pattern of the textile industry. Our work should be done in a down-to-earth manner, while our products should be marketable. In particular we should attach importance to information and to improving the quality of our products.

The building materials industry in our province possesses obvious advantages. It has rich resources, with a wide distribution in a fine geological setting. It has a variety of products with a long history. At present three great production bases of cement, plate glass, and porcelain for building have come into shape. It is necessary to develop new building materials on the basis of traditional products.

It is necessary to step up the pace in training talented people for management and operations and change the backward features in primary school education. We should make full use of the market of science and technology and knowledge to fill in for the insufficiencies of talented people.

It is a current pressing matter for leadership at all levels to rapidly master management science. Special importance should be attached to primary school education. We should start from changing the backward situation in primary school education, which ranks 23d in the whole country. The work can be done in the form of contracts and agreements, and combination bodies of scientific research and production can be set up in cooperation with information organs.

It is necessary to step up the pace in the development of Qinhuangdao. Foreign funds and advanced technology should be imported actively and steadily, and its economic power should be strengthened. We should draw up an overall planning for Qinhuangdao City as quickly as possible. In the development of tourism, the efforts of various departments should not be separated, and we should adopt the methods of collecting funds from shareholders and joint management.

The meeting stressed that as long as the development strategy is correct in its orientation, we should get a firm grasp on making the initial step. The practice of waking up early but getting out of bed late, when there is plenty of planning but no action, should be prevented.

HEBEI RECTIFICATION INCLUDES IMPROVING TRAFFIC

OW240345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 21 Aug 84

[By correspondent Jiang Shan]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Hebei Provincial Communications Department has persistently corrected mistakes while carrying out party rectification.

Considering a solution for the problem of traffic hold ups as a breakthrough, it has conscientiously carried out activities to rectify the style of work in the province's communications system and required all personnel to foster the idea of passengers first, the owners of cargo first, service first, and quality first.

This year, members of the leading party group of the provincial communications department have gone to 11 prefectures and cities and more than 20 counties to solicit opinions from all sides. What people have complained most about in the communications department is: Using motor vehicles to seek personal gain, taking advantage of one's power to make things difficult for people, taking gifts and bribes, practicing the style of "a road overlord" by loading and unloading goods in an uncivilized way, and arbitrarily delaying traffic on roads under maintenance. The Gingcang section of the Jinde Highway is an example. Traffic in that section has been held up, due to construction, since late April. As a result, motor vehicles have had to detour scores of kilometers on either side of the highway, thus putting people to great inconvenience in their daily life and disrupting the interflow of commodities between urban and rural areas. The masses have indignantly criticized this practice as the style of "a road overlord." In his letter to the leading party group of the provincial Communications Department, First Secretary Gao Yang of the provincial party committee called for it to "take measures to conscientiously eliminate longstanding erroneous ideas and to get rid of the long-standing bad practice of acting as a communications offer to higher levels, and as a traffic overlord to lower levels."

The masses' incisive criticisms have effectively propelled the leading party group of the Hebei Provincial Communications Department to correct mistakes, while carrying out party rectification. The leading party group has called several enlarged meetings to discuss relevant matters. Thus, it has realized that stopping traffic on roads under construction is not an isolated matter but a reflection of the failure to thoroughly eliminate the long-standing "leftist" practices on the province's communications front. The leading party group is determined to solve the problem of delaying traffic on roads under repair as a breakthrough by the provincial Communications Department in correcting mistakes while carrying out party rectification. Members of the leading party group have been making on-the-spot studies and investigation, implementing the economic contract system in an all-round way, and trying to do a good job in communication at various levels through the efforts of the state, the collective, and the individual. It has been reiterated that there should be no traffic stoppage on roads under repair and that leaders of construction units failing to implement this instruction will be punished. Communications departments in the province have checked on construction road by road, section by section, and project by project, and have taken effective measures to improve the situation. In Hebei Province there are now 225 kilometers of roads under repair. Of these, one side is being repaired while the other side is open to traffic so that the traffic is allowed to flow. This has changed the situation in which the traffic was stopped completely on roads under repair in the past 30 years and more.

HEBEI RIBAO ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK230834 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Hebei people's broadcasting reporter He Shihong and HEBEI RIBAO reporter Xue Luying: "Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Office Holds Meeting To Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] On the morning of 8 August the provincial CPC Committee party rectification office held a meeting to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." The comrades who spoke stressed that the "Cultural Revolution" was a bout of domestic turmoil which seriously harmed the party, the state, and the people, and that we should, in theory and practice, ideology and sentiments, and words and actions, thoroughly negate it. In doing so it is necessary to be brave in thoroughly negating one's own erroneous words and actions during the "Cultural Revolution." Failing this, thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" will be just empty words.

Qu Weizhen [2575 4850 6966], a responsible person of the provincial CPC Standing Committee and the provincial CPC Committee party rectification office, chaired the meeting. Attending the meeting were comrades responsible for party rectification work from the party groups of the various departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government, a number of comrades from liaison groups, and representatives of party members who have done well in practical negation of the "Cultural Revolution." Those attending totaled over 200 people.

Fei Jianjun [6316 1696 6511] of the provincial Statistical Bureau, Li Gexin [2621 7245 2450] of the provincial Department of Culture, Wang Jiangyan [3769 2529 2518] of the provincial Department of Coal Industry, Zhou Quanzhu [0719 2938 2691] of the provincial Department of Public Security, Song Quigui [1345 4428 6311] of the provincial Department of Labor and Personnel, Ni Zhiren [0242 2535 0088] of the provincial corporation of nonstaple foods, and Jiang Guodong [3068 0948 2767] of the provincial Economic Committee gave successive speeches at the meeting. (See page four for excerpts of the speeches) Using full and accurate reference materials, they convincingly explained that the "Cultural Revolution" should be thoroughly negated. This is not only of great immediate significance, but also has profound historic significance.

Finally, Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee (excerpts of the speech are provided separately). He stressed that the two mass organizations during the "Cultural Revolution" were both the products of "leftist" mistakes. There can be no division of these into a correct one and a mistaken one. Only by carrying out the "six clarifications" can we thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," and only by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" can we eliminate factionalism, enhance party spirit, strengthen unity, implement the line, principles, and policies of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and create a new situation in all fields of work.

NEI MONGGOL HANDLES BUREAUCRATIC CASES

SK240548 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The regional foreign economic relations and trade department promoted party rectification by investigating and handling cases in which economic losses occurred due to bureaucracy and irresponsibility, and considered this work a breakthrough in making rectification and corrections. This has promoted party rectification and the development of economic business.

In investigating and handling such cases, the regional foreign economic relations and trade department and economic and trade units at all levels established investigation leading groups and working bodies with the participation of principal responsible comrades, implemented the system that charges leading cadres with responsibility, and assigned different levels of personnel to handle different cases. Leaders took the lead in investigations, persisted in seeking truth from facts, attached prime importance to education, focused their attention on absorbing experience and lessons, stressed major cases of huge waste and losses, and serious cases that occurred repeatedly. At present, the regional foreign economic relations and trade units have uncovered more than 30 major economic cases of huge waste and losses since 1980. Most of these cases were caused by failure in investigations and study, blind investment, and construction. Some were caused by our slack efforts in procurement, while others were caused by our failure to assume responsibility. Cases of economic losses caused by ineffective management and our failure to manage things according to regulations were also serious.

In view of the above problems, the party organ of the regional foreign economic relations and trade department dealt with the uncovered problems the same way they did in making comparison and examination with the spirit of making rectification and corrections simultaneously. It pledged to investigate and handle all matters and cases. On this basis it carried out reform, shifted foreign trade work to the path of raising economic results, separated government function from enterprise management, broke with the big common pot, and stopped practicing the method of issuing bonuses equally. All departments and companies began to improve rules and regulations and the personal responsibility system, made clear their functions and duties, eliminated bureaucratic workstyle, and rendered services extensively. Through these measures, operation and management of enterprises were improved. In the first half of this year, the foreign economic relations and trade situation was better than last year. Exports outpaced procurement, money-losing products declined, production costs of export products declined, profits greatly increased from the corresponding period of last year, and the business volume of imports increased three times as compared with the same period last year.

JILIN PLA RECOGNIZES CULTURAL REVOLUTION ERRORS

SK240242 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] In their educational program on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, organs of the provincial Military District deeply recognized the mistakes of three supports and two militaries. During their discussions they reviewed the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC " and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussions on three supports and two militaries. They understood the concept was a product of the Great Cultural Revolution and created great harm in practice.

Comrades understood the mistake of three supports and two militaries from four aspects: First, it played a role in adding fuel to the flames of factionalism; second, it played a part in making the stormy sea of the leftist line stormier; third, it harmed relations between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people; and fourth, it affected PLA building. While recalling their experience in three supports and two militaries, many comrades said it not only brought harm to the localities but also brought to the PLA units erroneous trends of thought such as factionalism, anarchism, and ultra-individualism. It greatly affected the ideology and workstyle of the PLA.

Through this concentrated education, cadres, commanders, and fighters made clear their confused idea of three supports and two militaries and decided to eliminate its passive consequences, to further strengthen the building of the PLA and the militia, to intensify unity between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people, and to maintain a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES PUBLICIZING LIAONING

SK240124 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] When talking about the impressions he has from his tour in the United States at the conference sponsored by the provincial People's Government this afternoon participated in by the directors of departments and bureaus, Quan Shuren, governor of the province, stated: Hereafter we should make some efforts to publicize our province so that people both at home and abroad can understand the province as much as possible.

Governor Quan contended that to introduce foreign investments, to utilize advanced technology, and to enforce the open-door policy in order to breathe life into the domestic economy we should make more efforts to publicize our province on the outside to lay a foundation for trade and exchange. Foreign countries knew little of our province in the past. Some comrades of fraternal provinces throughout the country have not known Liaoning Province thoroughly. Governor Quan suggested that efforts should be made to establish or improve liaison units with foreign countries and to assign full-time personnel to his work to create a new situation in utilizing foreign investments.

At this afternoon's conference, Wang Guangzhong, vice governor of the province, also presented the prevailing provincial situation in introducing foreign capital. He stated: Since 1976 our province has scored certain achievements in introducing foreign capital. However, we have just begun in this regard and our step has not been big enough. In the first half of 1984 the province only fulfilled its annual plan for introducing foreign capital by one-third. He urged various cities and departments throughout the province to pay further attention to this work and to utilize boldly foreign investments and introduce advanced technology.

QINGHAI CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING ARMY, GOVERNMENT

HK240419 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] To study and implement the spirit of the first national congress of advanced units and advanced individuals in supporting the Army, giving preferential to family members of martyrs and armymen, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, the Political Department of Qinghai Military District has issued a circular to its subordinate PLA units and organs, demanding that commanders and fighters of the Military District create a new situation in supporting the Army and the government and make new contributions toward exploiting Qinghai, enlivening China, and creating high quality material and spiritual civilization.

The circular demands: Before the end of August, CPC committees at all levels, government, organs and PLA units must organize the organs, PLA units, workers, and their family members to stress the study of the speeches of Hu Qili, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, and [two names indistinct].

The circular emphatically points out: All PLA units and People's Armed Forces departments at all levels must vigorously publicize to their units the concern shown for and criticism of PLA units by CPC committees of localities and people's governments at all levels. They must disseminate the exemplary deeds of family members of martyrs and armymen and demobilized servicemen as well as the advanced deeds of PLA units in supporting the government and cherishing the people and in doing work for the masses. It is necessary to teach the cadres and fighters to fervently love Qinghai, to concentrate on their work in PLA units, and to devote themselves to national defense work.

The circular also demands: All units must compare their work with the spirit of the congress, must find the weak links of the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and with the exemplary deeds of advanced units and individuals as their example, must do even better the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

SAUDI BUSINESS LEADER AFFIRMS CLOSE TAIWAN TIES

OW231115 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, Aug 22 (CNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom Dr Tsai Wei-ping Tuesday night hosted a dinner party to a group of leading Saudi businessmen. Among the dignitaries was minister-ranking Shaykh Isma'il Abu-Dawud, chairman of the Kingdom's Chamber of Commerce and Industry and also chairman of Jidda Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Shaykh Abu-Dawud told Dr Tsai he had visited Taipei three times, and has been very much impressed with the achievements made by the government and the people there.

He showed special admiration for the hard-working Chinese people, saying they almost work 24 hours a day. He is also looking forward to meeting his old Chinese friends in Taiwan.

He said he is planning to lead a some 30-member delegation consisted of leading Saudi businessmen to visit the ROC in January next year to further strengthen the already close relations between the two countries.

The Kingdom has been the third largest trading partner of the ROC for years, and the ROC is always among the Kingdom's top 15 largest trading partners.

The two-way trade between Riyadh and Taipei reached 2.68 billion dollars in 1983, in which the Kingdom enjoyed a favor of 1.16 billion dollar trade surplus.

SAUDI KING OPENS TAIWAN-ASSISTED NAVAL BASE

OW231113 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, Aug. 22 (CNA) -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday afternoon inaugurated the King al-Faysal naval base in Jidda, half of whose expansion project was built by Ret-Ser [retired servicemen] Engineering Agency of the Republic of China.

Addressing the opening ceremony, King Fahd reiterated Saudi Arabia's policy is based on non-aggression on others, but will not allow anyone to violate its territorial waters.

Among the VIP guests attending the occasion, seven military attaches at the foreign embassies here including that of the ROC were chosen to represent the diplomatic corps to go to the podium to congratulate the king and shake hands with the king.

With the opening, Saudi Arabia now has two naval bases, one in the western coast, the other on the eastern coast; the first one is the King 'Abd al-'Aziz naval base in Jubayl, inaugurated in 1982.

The Ret-Ser had taken the lion's share of the Jidda naval base construction and expansion project and built various types of buildings on shore and many things off shore such as piers, docks, artificial island and the drainage of waterways.

The Ret-Ser's contract was worth totaling 320 million dollars, which is also the largest single contract the Chinese firm has even won.

By participating in the project, Ret-Ser not only made contribution to the close ties between the ROC and the Kingdom, but also trained a lot of young Chinese engineers.

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON REPLACEMENT OF TSEDENBAL

HK240119 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial note: "Killing the Chicken To Warn the Monkeys?"]

[Text] According to the official Soviet news agency, the Mongolian news agency says that a plenary session of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has nominated Jambyn Batmonh, the 58-year-old chairman of the Council of Ministers, to replace Tsedenbal as general secretary of the party.

This July Mongolia signed a protocol with China on border inspection. When the Mongolian deputy foreign minister visited Beijing, he expressed hopes for friendship with China and looked forward to the development of border trade. Sino-Mongolian relations started to thaw.

Tsedenbal is currently in Moscow, yet he has been "relieved of his post." Is Tsedenbal undergoing "treatment for illness" or is he being forcibly detained by the Soviet Union?

The whole of Eastern Europe is no longer as obedient as before. East Germany, Poland, and Hungary all want to take independent action. Chernenko appears to be even more hard-line than Andropov. Could he be staging a "change of horses," and killing the chicken to warn the monkeys, in order to suppress the forces of disobedience to the baton in Eastern Europe?

The Swedish ambassador to Moscow held talks with Tsedenbal in Ulaanbaatar this past July. An official of the Swedish Embassy said today that the Mongolian leader appeared in excellent health on that occasion.

Not much is known about Tsedenbal's successor. Reference books here point out that he has an economic background. In 1951 he entered the CPSU Social Science Studies Institute in Moscow. He has held various educational posts in Mongolia, including a spell as president of the national university from 1967 to 1973. He became deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1973, and chairman in 1974.

MING PAO CITES BO YIBO ON THREE MAIN TASKS

HK230830 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 5

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by Shang Chin: "Bo Yibo Speaks on Three Main Tasks; Deng Xiaoping Is Determined on Opening Up and on Coexisting With Capitalism"]

[Text] The CPC's three major tasks at present -- opening up to the outside world, reform, and party rectification -- have roused intensive attention both at home and abroad. A few days ago, Bo Yibo and Wan Li made an inspection tour in Dalian and published there the most recent speeches on the three major tasks. In the speeches, a series of instructions from Deng Xiaoping was cited.

Concerning the policy of opening up to the outside world, Bo Yibo said: Deng Xiaoping has raised only two principles, namely, the principle of opening up to the outside world and that of "one country, two systems." To be more specific, by "opening up to the outside world" he means that China should open its door to Western capitalism and should introduce advanced technology and take in funds from the United States, Japan, and countries of Western Europe. By "one country, two systems," he means that two systems should be allowed in one country so that when Hong Kong and Taiwan return to the motherland, the capitalist system there will be preserved and allowed to coexist with the socialist system on the mainland. There is no precedent either at home or abroad and either in the past or the present for these kinds of open-door policies.

Bo Yibo further explained: In Shenzhen and the three other special economic zones, on Hainan Island, and in the 14 coastal cities, China is speeding up preparations for opening to the outside world and will allow foreign capitalists to set up firms on their own. To drive the point home, this means that it will allow capitalists to operate in these areas. Surely, by so doing, there will be capitalist economic factors on the mainland of China. Will this not harm socialism? He thinks it will not because the socialist economy on the mainland has already become the principal sector of the economy and socialism has already struck deep roots. Concerning this viewpoint, they (the members of the CPC Central Committee) have already unified their understanding. Bo Yibo pointed out: At present, in order to fulfill the tasks of opening up to the outside world, of reform, and of party rectification, the following four major problems must be solved:

1. A long-standing situation of stability and unity must be maintained in the country. If there is no stability or unity in the situation, other countries will suspect that there will be many changes in China's policies and will not dare to invest in or cooperate with China. However, in order to achieve stability and unity, China should satisfactorily carry out the party rectification, weed out the "people of three categories," satisfactorily reorganize its leading groups establish the third echelon (the third generation of successors) and thus maintain good government and stability for a long time.
2. Through party rectification, it must satisfactorily carry out the economic structural reform. This is the most important content of the party rectification. Deng Xiaoping said that after Marxism emerged, we had to judge which systems would continue to exist and which system was better based on which systems could more satisfactorily develop the productive force. The CPC has striven for 30 years and has developed the productive forces and thus displayed the superiority of socialism. However, that is not enough. The development has not been fast enough and in particular China's technology is still backward and the living standard of its people is still poor.
3. It must have a long-term plan that conforms to its national conditions and the trend of the development of the world economy. Some Japanese said: By opening up 14 coastal cities, China seems to have opened its door, but it lacks a plan. Since there is not even a plan on paper, it is impossible for foreign capital to rush to invest in China. What foreign capital will do is just invest in those projects which have a quick return on investment and which will yield considerable profits.
4. China must pay great attention to introducing talented people from abroad. It should give satisfactory play to the role of those existing talented people at home, while it must not begrudge the expense of employing talented people from abroad whom they can hire.

Vice Premier Wan Li, who made the inspection tour to Dalian with Bo Yibo, said: The policy of opening up to the outside world is China's most important strategic policy decision. He thought that most of the past mistakes in China's economic construction were all mistakes in strategic policy decisions. The reason for the mistakes was that China neglected science and failed to base its decisions on science. He said: As long as China no longer commits strategic mistakes, as long as its policies are right, and in addition, as long as it acts prudently in all fields and acts in accordance with economic and natural law, it will be able to achieve its strategic goal of "quadrupling" by the end of this century.

HONG KONG SEES RENEWED TENSION IN UK-PRC TALKS

HK231400 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, returned to Hong Kong this morning after the 21st round of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future. Diana [Lin] reports:

[Begin recording] [Lin] Sir Edward, looking sprightly, was greeted at Kai Tak as usual by an entourage of government and community leaders.

[Youde] For the last 2 days, we've had quite a substantial amount of informal as well as formal discussion and, in the meantime, the working group are making good progress. They're working through the documents that we have remitted to them, and I'm sure that they will have made a lot more progress by the time I go back to Peking.

[Lin] Contrary, however, to Sir Edward's light-hearted mood, ATV has learned that a renewed tension has crept across the Sino-British negotiating table, dissipating the euphoria left by Sir Geoffrey Howe's breakthrough visit to Beijing last month. It is understood that the two sides are yet to see eye-to-eye on the principles regarding nationality and land, so that the British side, at least, is beginning to feel hard pressed again about meeting the September deadline. The other unresolved issue, civil aviation, is being dealt with by experts in the full-time working party on 1997.
[end recording]

GOVERNMENT 'DISSATISFIED' AT U.S. TEXTILE MOVE

HK240507 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Hong Kong Government is dissatisfied with Washington's concession on its controversial textile regulations. The Americans have now offered to delay the new rules for 7 weeks, but only for some shipments. The concession is mainly to help American buyers who have made binding commitments for fixed amount of goods before the regulations were published on August 3. All other shipments will be governed by the new rules, which go into effect on 7 September, as announced. The concession drew a sharp response from the deputy director of trade, Michael Sze:

[Begin recording] This won't help as far as we are concerned, because we object to the rules fundamentally, and really what this has done is to alleviate the problem of people who have already had firm contracts before the announcement date. I think it's just too little. [end recording]

But the director of the General Chamber of Commerce, Jimmy MacGregor, hopes it might lead to further concessions, otherwise the effect would be disastrous.

[Begin recording] It's a welcome first gesture by the Americans, who now seem to realize the tremendous potential seriousness of the issue and maybe are providing a bit more time for Hong Kong and other countries to negotiate, but the effect is still very bad indeed. If that rule stays, Hong Kong's knitwear industry is in deep trouble, and we are not speaking about a few weeks or a few months even, we are speaking about the next couple of years. [end recording]

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